

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

*Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council*

Communal and Private Elements in Farming

Three Articles on the Law and the Courts

Faults in Literature of Several Nationalities

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Communal and Private Elements in Farming

THE PUBLIC ELEMENT AND THE PRIVATE ELEMENT IN THE COLLECTIVE FARMS. (By I. Glotov. *Bolshevik*, No. 24, December, 1951 [published in January, 1952], pp. 36-50. 12,000 words. Condensed text:) In directing socialist agriculture toward further progress the Bolshevik party devotes great attention to the proper combination of the collective farmers' individual interests with the communal interests of the collective farms, the interests of the Soviet state. This combination is the key to further strengthening of the collective farms.

Under socialism personal interests are indivisible from public interests. ... Public and private interests are combined in Soviet society in accordance with the principle "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work." This principle is basic in the collective farms. ...

State socialist property is of decisive importance in the development of the collective farms, in the correct combining of the collective farmers' individual interests with the interests of the collective farm and the state. ... Public property in our country takes the form either of state property or of cooperative or collective farm property, belonging to individual collective farms or cooperatives. ... The leading role of state property in the development of the collective farm system is shown in the fact that our state directs this development with the aid of the Machine and Tractor Stations; the role of the M.T.S. in strengthening and developing the collective farms has increased in the postwar years. By the spring of 1951 there were more than 8500 Machine and Tractor Stations, plus shelter belt forestation stations, livestock machinery stations and soil amelioration stations, as against 7069 before the war. ...

It should be emphasized that as the mechanical and technical development of agriculture progresses, state means of production will acquire increasing importance in the production process. However, the increase in state (national) socialist property by no means betokens the dislodging of collective farm socialist property. On the contrary, the communal property of the collective farms will increase and be strengthened. But in the process of its growth it will become closer and closer in nature to national property. ...

A time will come when all the collective farmers' needs—public and individual, material and cultural—will be met entirely by public production. That is when the agricultural *artel* will be transformed into the commune, the highest form of the collective farm movement. But according to Comrade Stalin it would be a crime to hasten artificially the process of transformation of the *artel* into the commune. ...

This process must take place gradually as the collective farms grow convinced of the need for this change. State socialist property, which is acquiring more and more importance in the development and strengthening of the collective farms and in the correct combining of the public and private interests of the collective farmers, is the foundation for successful realization of this process. ...

The paramount task and sacred duty of each collective farm is its participation in establishment of the national funds, its fulfillment of obligations to the state. The national accumulations funds are the foundation for the development of all branches of the national economy, particularly heavy industry, which provides agriculture as well as other branches with modern machinery and implements. It is with these funds that the Machine and Tractor Station network is enlarged and the vast plans for transformation of nature [through irrigation, forestation, etc.] are being carried out. It is on the basis of the national funds that the might of the U.S.S.R. increases and the program of social and cultural measures is carried out. The large accumulations funds in the hands of the Soviet state make it possible to establish the necessary material and monetary reserves to protect the country from all manner of contingencies.

The national accumulations funds are a most important source of the strength of the collective farm system. The

obligatory deliveries to the state are in fact a portion of the collective farms' surplus product which is placed at the state's disposal (with a certain monetary compensation) for the needs of accumulation and consumption. The national funds also cover tax payments and, to a certain extent, the payments in kind by the collective farms for the work performed by the Machine and Tractor Stations. ...

Leading collective farms derive advantage from achieving better work results and producing on a larger scale because as a consequence they can sell a greater quantity of marketable output than other collective farms. But it is not only through their higher harvests and the higher productivity of their animal husbandry that the leading collective farms receive a much higher income than others; they also benefit from the prices at which they sell: While producing at lower cost, they are able to sell their marketed output at state or other prices on a par with all the collective farms and therefore to obtain higher income, increasing their accumulations more than the other collective farms. This means that the procurement prices set by the Soviet state on a planned basis make it possible not only to channel part of agriculture's surplus product into the national accumulations funds but also to secure augmented economic reproduction on a large scale in the collective farms. Finally, one further conclusion: The principle of computing obligatory deliveries on a hectare basis, which was laid down in 1940 and confirmed by the decisions of the Party Central Committee plenary session in February, 1947, and which has created extraordinarily favorable conditions for further comprehensive development of the communally owned sector of all the collective farms, is used by the leading collective farms to great effect and enables them to register good results. ...

The workday unit is of very great importance in correctly combining public and private interests.* ...

In 1940 the average number of workday units registered per able-bodied collective farmer in the country as a whole was 252. After the war the figure was higher. In Beryozovka District, Odessa Province, for example, the average number of workday units registered per able-bodied collective farmer in 1949 was 279; in Vozhgal District, Kirov Province, it was 360. The figures are higher in the leading collective farms.

Nevertheless there are many collective farmers who put in no more than 100 to 150 workday units and even less. This indicates that further strengthening of work discipline is a task of paramount importance on the collective farms. ...

It must not be forgotten that on many collective farms there are still shirkers and shiftless persons in superfluous jobs who avoid productive work and live at the expense of the work of the farmers who labor in the fields or tend the livestock. ...

The wide scale of socialist competition on the collective farms attests to the growth of the collective farmers' socialist mentality and their drive to secure better results. The Soviet government has awarded Orders and medals to more than 160,000 leading workers for achievements in farming. Of these, more than 5000, including approximately 2000 women, have received the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor. ...

The private property of the collective farmers derives primarily from their work in communal collective farming, which

* [A workday is the unit used in computing the labor performed by a collective farmer and his individual share in the net income of the farm.. It is a quota of daily work per person, graded according to the kind and quality of the work performed. A skilled farmer may earn more workdays in a day than an unskilled cowherd; and an efficient skilled farmer may earn more than one performing the same work but not performing as much of it in the same span of time. The farm's net income—both in cash and in kind—is divided by the total number of workdays recorded for all the farm members, and distributed on this basis—also both in cash and in kind—much as a corporation dividend is divided according to the number of shares of stock. A discussion of the workday follows on the next page.—Trans.]

is their main source of subsistence. But it is not their only source of income: They also have their individual private auxiliary establishments, which include a small garden plot, house, productive livestock, poultry, some farm structures and also minor implements. It includes no basic, decisive means of production—draught animals and the more important machines and implements. The collective farm family has the garden plot at its private disposal only provided that its able-bodied members work conscientiously at communal collective farm production. ...

In prewar years the collective farm members' garden plots amounted to less than 5% of the socialized sown acreages of the collective farms. At that time the private establishments of the collective farmers, including their personally owned livestock, was about one-fifth of the country's gross agricultural output. Before the war privately owned livestock constituted about half the total head of livestock owned by either the collective farms or the collective farmers individually. ...

Carrying out the three-year plan for development of socialist animal husbandry,* the collective and state farms have now boosted the communally owned collective farm livestock, together with the state farm livestock, to a point where they predominate in the total number of head. Socialized animal husbandry is now growing faster, outstripping the increase in privately owned livestock. The total of productive livestock for all categories of farms, which declined sharply during the war, increased in 1950 to 4% more than the 1940 figure, while the communally owned livestock on the collective farms increased 40% to 63% over the corresponding 1940 figures for the various categories of animals. ...

A study of collective farm family budgets at the Budyonny Collective Farm has shown that the average annual income per family from both collective farm and private sources in 1949 was 22,500 rubles at local market prices and the incomes of some families topped 40,000 rubles. In this study the income from the private establishments came to 20.6% of the total income per collective farm family. Money received in payment for workday units accounted for 34% of the total cash income received by the collective farmers. Monetary income from sale of foodstuffs received in payment for workday units amounted to 57.6% of total cash income. This means that not only the income in kind but also by far the greatest part of the cash income of collective farm families—91.6%—was income from communal rather than private sources. ...

It should be noted that on this collective farm nearly every family had grain reserves of dozens of poods at the time of the new harvest. Of course there are still many collective farms which are not sufficiently strong economically to allocate substantial amounts for distribution in payment for workday units. But there are more and more collective farms in which the foodstuffs issued as payment in kind for workday units often exceed the needs of the collective farm family. In this connection the question arises whether in future such high payment in kind for workday units is expedient. After all, the collective farm family which receives a great deal more food than it needs is obliged to spend time selling it on the market. And this leads to heightened private-property tendencies and the slackening of labor discipline. Evidently there is no necessity for a drive for inordinately high issue of food products in payment for workday units. With the collective farmers' consent, issue of food products for workday units may be restricted to specific—naturally, quite adequate—amounts, and the collective farm itself can sell the surplus output in kind, using the proceeds to increase the cash payments for workday units. ...

The organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms is not something that takes place by drift. It is accomplished under the leadership of the Party organizations in an implacable struggle against private-property tendencies. Where Bolshevik management of the collective farms is lacking, petty-bourgeois tendencies revive and the Collective Farm Statutes are violated. Constant Party supervision is necessary for the growth and strengthening of the collective farms. The Party organizations must concern themselves with all the details of collective farm life, must know how and where the pri-

vate establishments of the collective farmers are developing and must not allow them to become more than auxiliary. It is the task of the Party organizations to give active support to all that is new and progressive, to all that promotes the further advancement of collective farming. ...

20 YEARS OF THE COLLECTIVE FARM WORKDAY UNIT. (By V. Ovchinnikova. *Voprosy ekonomiki*, No. 8, August [published in September], 1951, pp. 61-76. 13,000 words. Condensed text:) In March, 1931, the U.S.S.R. Sixth Congress of Soviets adopted a decree establishing the collective farm workday unit as the measure of labor and consumption in the collective farms. In the collective farm workday unit Comrade Stalin had found a form of calculating and remunerating labor which fits the nature of the cooperative, collective farms and is a mighty lever in the struggle for changing the small, individual peasant economy to a socialist basis and for turning the working peasantry into conscious and active builders of communist society.

During the past 20 years the collective farm workday unit has undergone further development. It has become the universal and single measure for calculating the amount and quality of work on collective farms and the basis for distributing the net income. ...

On Feb. 28, 1933, the U.S.S.R. People's Commissariat of Agriculture established seven categories for assessing work in output quotas, beginning with simple labor not requiring particular skills (one-half of a workday unit) to complicated, skilled work (two workday units). Work in the seventh category is thus paid four times as much as work in the first category. ...

With the aim of drawing all able-bodied collective farmers into the work and fighting against violators of work discipline, the Party Central Committee and U.S.S.R. Council of People's Commissars in 1939 laid down a compulsory [annual] minimum of 60 to 100 workday units (depending on the region) for each able-bodied collective farmer. During the great patriotic war (1942) this minimum was raised to 100 to 150 workday units. In order to secure timely fulfillment of all agricultural work in the collective farms the annual minimum of workday units was divided into four periods. The collective farmer is obliged to work the greatest number of workday units during the first three periods—spring, summer and summer-autumn—i.e., during the period when the chief farm work is done.

This decree has immense importance for raising work discipline and it promotes better utilization of the labor resources of the collective farm.

The minimum of workday units laid down in 1942 is preserved today. ...

An important condition for further strengthening the workday unit and increasing its role in collective farming is the decision of the Party and government on protection of workday units from squandering. During the great patriotic war, in connection with the fact that a considerable portion of the collective farm members was sent to the front and control in the collective farms was weakened, cases of wrong distribution of workday units became more frequent and expenditure on maintenance of the administrative apparatus began to increase: workday units were awarded to people who had no connection with the given collective farm, etc. All this resulted in devaluation of the workday unit and revival of leveling tendencies in the distribution of collective farm incomes. A manifestation of these tendencies was a slackening of control over calculation of expenditure of workday units, neglect of work on drawing up quotas of work and establishing rates, the absence of calculation of the quality of work performed, payment regardless of the results of work, uncontrolled expenditure of food produce on meals for workers, etc. ...

In a decree "On Measures to Liquidate Violations of the Collective Farm Statutes" (1946) the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Party Central Committee pointed to gross violations of the Statutes, taking the form of incorrect expenditure of workday units, and observed that cases of embezzlement of workday units result in devaluation of the workday unit, reduction of the income to be distributed for workday units and consequently a reduction in the interest of collective farmers in the collective farm work. ...

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 16, pp. 22-34.

By 1947 much work had been carried out toward realization of the decree and substantial aid had been extended to the collective farms in strengthening their communal economy and the workday unit.

According to data for September, 1948, 535,000 persons in the collective farms had been eliminated as superfluous administrative and service personnel and 213,000 who had no connection with collective farms were removed from the workday unit rolls. ...

The Council of Ministers directed collective farms to practice widely the combining of duties of administrative and service personnel with work in production.

The overwhelming majority of collective farmers work honestly in the communal economy of the collective farms. For them labor has long been a matter of honor, glory, prowess and heroism. But a certain small portion of the collective farmers has preserved survivals of a private ownership outlook which is manifested above all in their negligent attitude toward participation in collective farm labor.

The February, 1947, plenary session of the Party Central Committee noted that a serious obstacle to further raising labor productivity and increasing yields and livestock productivity is the leveling which takes place in some collective farms in the payment of labor and in the distribution of workday units and collective farm income among the collective farmers, with insufficient use of individual and small-group piece rates for field and other work and the existence of low and out-of-date quotas, leading to the waste of workday units.

The session drew attention to the fact that elements of leveling still existed in the basic remuneration of the work of collective farmers inasmuch as the same amount was given for all workday units in all brigades and teams, irrespective of the level of the harvest and the productivity of the livestock. The supplementary payment of collective farmers' work for overfulfillment of plan assignments, established in 1941, had not yet eliminated all elements of leveling in pay, which was a serious obstacle to further raising labor productivity and increasing yields and the productivity of livestock.

In order to eliminate shortcomings in the payment of labor, the session proposed that the existing norms for assessing work in workday units should be revised and a higher payment should be provided for more important work, while payment should be lowered for work of secondary importance, and differential pay should also be worked out depending on yields obtained and the productivity of the livestock.

As a result of generalization of advanced experience, the government on April 19, 1948, approved and recommended to collective farms new model output quotas for the 350 most common types of farm work and for 1130 types of work in ancillary branches and construction. These norms were worked out, in accordance with the importance, complexity and amount of labor needed in field work, in nine categories which were evaluated from half a workday unit for the first to 2.5 workday units for the ninth. The new norms take into account the level of labor productivity reached on the collective farms and provide for increases in the norms compared with 1933: for plowing 10% to 17%, harrowing 12% to 20%, sowing by machine 10% to 12%, cutting grain crops with a simple cutting machine 20% to 29%, harvesting beets with a beet-harvesting machine 24% to 43%, hand-harvesting of flax 7% to 25%, etc. ...

For the purpose of systematizing the calculation of workday units and raising the material interest of collective farmers in obtaining high productivity of animal husbandry and increasing head of livestock, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers has instructed collective farms to establish remuneration of the work of collective farmers in animal husbandry in accordance with the yield of milk or wool obtained, the number of young animals reared, and the increase in weight and fatness of draught animals and productive livestock.

The decision of the February, 1947, plenary session of the Party Central Committee and the April 19, 1948, decree of the Council of Ministers were a new stage in the struggle for organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, for strengthening the role of the workday unit in collective farm production and for raising the value of the workday unit.

The decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers resulted in a fresh advance in the work enthusiasm on collective farms, which,

together with greater mechanization of farm work, produced a further rise in the labor productivity in socialist agriculture.

This may be seen from the following data from the annual reports of collective farms in Soviet District, Krasnodar Territory:

Years	Average work by each farmer (in workday units)	Percentage of able-bodied working over 400 workday units	Centners per hectare	
			Grain	Sunflower seed
1946	268	15	7.8	6.0
1947	289	17	11.1	7.2
1948	272	16	12.0	14.3
1949	298	21	14.7	14.9
1950	321	30	18.6	17.1

In connection with the revision of the quotas in 1948 the average number of workday units worked per able-bodied worker and the number of able-bodied workers working over 400 workday units was slightly reduced. But by the following year, 1949, the average number of workday units worked was higher than in previous years, while the number of collective farmers working more than 400 workday units totalled more than one-fifth of the total number of able-bodied. The yield of grain crops and sunflower seed (the most important crops in Soviet District) rose sharply. If one takes the yield in 1948 as 100, the yield of grain crops was 122.5 in 1949 and 155 in 1950.

As a result of the measures taken to improve organization and regulate the remuneration of labor in the collective farms a reduction in expenditure of labor took place everywhere, both calculated per unit of the area cultivated and per head of productive livestock and calculated per centner of output of field work and animal husbandry.

At the present time payment of the labor of the collective farmers in those brigades in which, as a result of high labor productivity, yields are obtained above plan is made up: (1) of payments for workday units allotted for fulfillment of the work plans; (2) of payments for the workday units allotted additionally for overfulfillment of plan assignments; (3) of additional payments (in kind or money) for output in excess of plan in relation to the number of workday units worked on a crop or in a branch in which output in excess of plan has been obtained. This allows the socialist principle of distribution according to labor to be put into practice most fully in the conditions of collective farm production. ...

On the basis of the increased technical equipment of the collective farms amalgamation of small collective farms took place everywhere in 1950. In the amalgamated collective farms the cooperative labor of the collective farmers received further development. The work of the collective farmers became still more skilled, due on the one hand to the increased use of new machinery in all collective farms without exception and on the other hand to the growing productivity of machines in agriculture as a result of improved conditions for their use. All this creates new possibilities for raising the labor productivity of the collective farmers and lowering expenditure of workday units, and this makes the collective farm workday unit more valuable, giving the collective farmers more products and money for each workday unit. The following table shows payment in money and the chief product per workday unit in leading grain collective farms in 1950.

Farm—Province	Rubles	Grain (kg.)
Lenin (Krasnodar Terr.) . . .	5.00	7.8
Ilyich's Behests (Nikolayev) . .	5.00	6.0
Zaporozhets (Stalino)	7.00	5.0
Budyonny (Odessa)	5.00	4.0

It must be borne in mind that in addition to payment of their work for workday units many collective farmers receive considerable income in the form of additional payments (in kind or in money). Thus, for example, in 1950 more than 180,000 collective farmers of Kiev Province received additional payments. In all they were paid in the form of additional payments alone 10,000,000 kilos of grain, 3,000,000 kilos of potatoes, 1,000,000

(Continued on Page 22)

Postwar Development in Legal Thought

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET SOCIALIST LAW IN THE FOURTH STALIN FIVE-YEAR PLAN. (By S. K. Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo, No. 10, October [published late in November], 1951, pp. 69-74. 4000 words. Condensed text:) A conference on "The Development of Soviet Socialist Law in the Fourth (First Postwar) Stalin Five-Year Plan" has been held at the All-Soviet Law Institute. Seven reports were given by staff members of the Institute on constitutional, administrative, civil, labor and collective farm law. ...

The first report was by Prof. N. P. Farberov on "Fundamental Changes in the Constitution of the U.S.S.R." ...

Prof. Farberov pointed out in his report that during the war period extremely important amendments were made to the U.S.S.R. Constitution relating to the granting of powers to the Union republics in the field of foreign relations and the right to set up their own troop formations.

In the postwar period there has been an expansion in the rights exercised by the Union republics in the sphere of foreign relations. Along with the expansion in the rights of the Union republics, there has also been an increase in the competence of the Union state itself. ...

The major changes and additions made in the Constitution in the postwar period may be grouped as follows:

(1) Changes and additions reflecting the strengthening of the Soviet state, the development of its functions and the strengthening of the state machinery.

(2) Changes and additions connected with the further strengthening of the sovereignty of the Union republics, the development of their initiative and independent action.

(3) Changes and additions affecting the rights of citizens.

All the major changes in the U.S.S.R. Constitution reflect the increased might and heightened organization of the Soviet socialist state, the further development of the Soviet federation on the basis of strengthening of the unity of the Union state and the friendship of peoples; they give expression to the tasks of the gradual transition from socialism to communism and the struggle against the danger of a new war, for peace and democracy.

Prof. S. S. Studenikin in his report on "The Development of Soviet Administrative Law" showed the auxiliary role of Soviet administrative law in relation to the socialist base and the fundamental difference of principle between Soviet administrative law and the administrative law of the imperialist states. ...

The development of Soviet administrative law in the postwar period has been marked by:

(1) The further deepening and perfecting of state planning.

(2) The increased role and importance of coordinating the activities of Soviet state organs in the economic-organizational and cultural-educational spheres.

(3) A considerable expansion of the system of state rewarding of pacemakers in production science and the arts.

(4) The further expansion of methods of protecting socialist property through the application of administrative law.

(5) New measures in the field of creating stable cadres in the state machinery capable, in their political and professional qualifications, of carrying out the tasks of the building of communism. ...

The strengthening of control over the observance of the planned norms of socially necessary labor expenditure and over the inventory and keeping of material goods, the increased supervision over the lawful expenditure of money and materials, and the reorganization of the work of the state arbitration organization signify further heightening of the role of means of defending socialist property through administrative law. ...

Prof. D. M. Genkin gave a report on "The Legal Status of State and Other Socialist Organizations Under Conditions of the Development of the Domestic and Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R."

He said that the development of U.S.S.R. domestic and foreign trade since the great patriotic war requires a refinement of the question of the legal status of the Soviet state and socialist organizations taking part in transactions, and, in particular, of

the question of the status of socialist organizations as juristic persons.*

The institution of the juristic person is inapplicable to the Soviet state in those cases where it figures directly as a subject of relations in civil law inside the country or in foreign trade.

When it figures as a party to foreign trade transactions concluded or guaranteed by a trade mission, the Soviet state enjoys the immunity which stems as a necessary consequence of the sovereignty of the Soviet state in its exercise of the state function of foreign trade monopoly. In the interstate trade treaties concluded since the patriotic war the Soviet state has usually voluntarily renounced the enjoyment of immunity in the hearing of cases in courts and has partially renounced immunity from compulsory fulfillment. As regards the foreign trade transactions concluded by foreign trade organizations having the status of juristic persons, the Soviet Union, according to the charters of these organizations, does not exercise the right of immunity.

However it should be taken into account theoretically that in so far as the Soviet state is the sole subject of the right of state socialist property, the immunity can be applied also to the property of the foreign trade organizations situated abroad.

The question of the immunity of state socialist property is acquiring special importance at the present time when the aggressive imperialist forces headed by the U.S.A. are attempting again, in violation of the provisions of international law, to deny the immunity of Soviet state property abroad, and venal bourgeois jurisprudence is putting forward for this purpose the notion of the "state as trader" as distinct from the state as bearer of public authority. ...

It is necessary for Soviet civil law to acknowledge that, with the exception of the Soviet state itself in all its legal relations and also the organizations which only take part in administrative-law relations, all organizations which are allowed to act on their own behalf, in their own name, must be regarded as juristic persons.

Prof. I. B. Novitsky said in his report on "The Business Contract" that successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans devised by the Party and government with the active participation of the wide public is a necessary condition for solving the complex tasks facing the country in the period of transition from socialism to communism. ...

The business contract, which specifies the obligations of the parties to it and facilitates real check on plan fulfillment, constitutes an extremely important organizational technique. It promotes consistent application of the cost accounting method of managing socialist enterprises, prompt fulfillment of the national economic plan and the socialist accumulation essential for further construction on the road to communism.

In the period of the first postwar five-year plan the system of contractual relations has been based upon general and local contracts. A favorable aspect of the system of general contracts is that the central economic bodies are included in contractual relations on the basis of which they bear property liability not only for nonconclusion of local contracts by the lower enterprises, but also bear liability directly under the general contracts. The system of general and local contracts enables direct property responsibility to be pinned on every link in the chain of economic agencies for violation of contractual obligations. ...

Another means of central supervision of the conclusion of business contracts is the issuing of "Basic Conditions of Supply," which also was practiced previously but which has acquired more importance and been more carefully worked out in the postwar years. ...

Prof. M. G. Alexandrov touched on a number of questions in his report "The Organized Recruiting of Workers." ...

* [For an article on this point see "When State Corporation Sues State Corporation," Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 45, pp. 3-7]

The development of the Soviet economy in accordance with the laws of enlarged socialist reproduction requires a continual influx of new workers into the industrial enterprises and building organizations. Hence the planned provision of new personnel for industry and construction is one of the most important economic-organizational tasks of the socialist state. The organized recruiting of workers and the state labor reserves are the main socialist legal institutions by means of which the Soviet state resolves this task. ...

In the postwar years the legal institution of organized recruiting of workers has received further development as expressed in (1) the setting up of a well-organized system of planning the organized recruiting of workers involving the transmission of the plans for recruiting of workers to the district executive committees, the village Soviets and the collective farms; and (2) the setting up, within the system of the Ministry of Labor Reserves, of special agencies for organized recruiting which not only regulate and control the recruiting done by individual ministries and departments, but also directly carry out the recruiting for most important branches of industry, construction and transport and look after moving the workers to the places of work.

In its present form the institution of organized recruiting of workers covers the following forms of legal relations: (1) relations involved in planning of the recruiting between the Union, republic and local organs of the state machinery and between village Soviets and collective farms; (2) relations involved in carrying out the recruiting between the Ministry of Labor Reserves and the ministries (departments) for which the workers are being recruited, and also between local offices of the Ministry of Labor Reserves and enterprises of various ministries; (3) relations between the citizens invited to work and the labor force recruiting offices; and (4) the juridical labor relations between the enterprises and the workers taken on under temporary work contracts.

Master of Law S. S. Karinsky gave a report on "Rewards for Labor" in which he said that a rounded system of diverse rewards for honest, conscientious work and for special labor accomplishments has been established in the U.S.S.R. Like any socialist superstructure, the Soviet legal institution of rewards

for labor performs an auxiliary role relative to the socialist base, assisting its further strengthening. ...

The application of the systems of rewards for labor set up in the postwar period shows that the importance of rewards for labor as one of the most important methods of stimulating production and artistic success is growing year by year. There is taking place a steady expansion of the use of measures of reward; the relative importance of rewards given not for special distinctions but for length of service and for diligent, conscientious performance of duty by rank-and-file Soviet toilers is increasing; and the detailed regulation of the manner and conditions for the application of the established systems of rewards for labor is developing.

Master of Law A. A. Ruskol reported on "The Development of Collective Farm Law." ...

He said that development of the legislation regarding collective farms has proceeded along two lines in the postwar period: (1) a number of decrees of the Party and government have been aimed at completely liquidating the violations of the Collective Farm Statutes which have been permitted in places and at securing undeviating fulfillment of the Statutes; and (2) a number of new institutions of collective farm law have been established. ...

Speaking in the discussion that followed the reports, Comrade I. M. Portnov, a legal consultant of an office for the organized recruiting of workers, said he believed that the standard labor contract for organized recruiting of workers now in force needs to be made more precise, especially as regards the rights and obligations of the offices: The latter must be only the representative of the enterprise for which the manpower is being recruited, not an independent party to the contract.

Prof. A. Ye. Pasherstnik remarked that a new and valuable element in the report by N. G. Alexandrov was the fact that here for the first time the organized recruiting of workers was presented as a legal institution. However, it should have been stated more distinctly in the report that organized recruiting, in the narrow sense of the word, is a method of providing our enterprises with mass worker personnel in distinction to the labor reserves, which provide the enterprises with skilled workers. ...

Faults in a Textbook on Soviet Justice

Criticism and Review: SERIOUS ERRORS IN A BOOK ON SOVIET JUSTICE. (Reviewed by Prof. Pashkevich. Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo, No. 12, December, 1951 [published in January, 1952], pp. 72-76. 4000 words. Condensed text:) Prof. M. A. Cheltsov's book "The Criminal Trial," published by the Law Publishing House in Moscow in 1948 and approved by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education as a textbook for law schools and law faculties of universities, is fundamentally defective. It contains a number of distortions of Marxism. ...

The textbook does not stress that only "socialist society provides a firm guarantee of the protection of the individual."* The book does not show that the Soviet criminal trial is based on socialist legality and permeated with socialist humanism. What is more, the author of the textbook suggests to the reader the thought that in the Soviet state there is a neglectful attitude toward the interests of the individual.

He tries to maintain that in the Soviet trial the defendant is not a subject but an object. ... This distorts the legal status of the defendant in the Soviet trial. Actually, the defendant is essentially an object rather than a subject of the trial in all exploited states. But in the Soviet trial the defendant is invested with broad and real rights and has a complete opportunity to defend himself, to take active part in the trial, and thereby is placed in the position of a subject of the trial.

The author of the textbook affirms that in the Soviet criminal trial "the interests of uncovering the truth prevail over the procedural rights of the defendant" (p. 216). This assertion is tantamount to denying the existence of strict revolutionary

legality in the Soviet state. It implies that the truth cannot be reached without violating the procedural rights of the defendant, i. e., without violating the law, in the Soviet criminal trial.

Plainly, our socialist justice has nothing in common with this notion. It is based upon an exactly contrary point of view. Soviet law considers that the case can be investigated objectively, the truth reached and a just verdict passed only if the procedural rights of the defendant are observed in their entirety. It is for this reason that in Soviet criminal trial the passing of sentence with violation of the procedural rights of the defendant entails annulment of such a sentence by a higher court.

The author of the textbook pictures Soviet justice not as a defender but as a violator of the rights and interests of citizens. He writes that "the criminal trial is a struggle in which the organs of the state must oftener than not violate the inviolability of citizens" (p. 179).

This preposterous assertion manifestly distorts Article 2 of the Law on the Judiciary, which states that "justice in the U.S.S.R. has the task of defending from all assaults the political, labor, housing and other personal and property rights or interests of the citizens of the U.S.S.R."

Prof. Cheltsov tries to prove that the Soviet court is not and cannot be objective and impartial, that it can only be regarded as objective "in abstraction" (p. 221).

This utterly incorrect assessment of the Soviet court is explained as follows: "The court as an organ of the state is vitally interested in combating criminal acts which undermine the legal organ: as a matter of professional habit the judge is practically incapable of not looking upon the defendant as a criminal" (p. 221).

Therefore, the author of the textbook believes that the fact that Soviet judges have an interest in punishing criminals

* J. V. Stalin, "Problems of Leninism," 10th [Russian] edition, p. 602.

makes it impossible for them to dispense justice objectively.

Such reasoning stems from the failure to understand that the principle of Bolshevik partisanship upon which Soviet justice is based does not exclude objectivity but presupposes it, just as the principle of militant Bolshevik partisanship in theory—which is lacking in the textbook—in no way contradicts scientific objectivity. It is known that the theory of Marxism-Leninism, which is the most militantly partisan theory, is at the same time the only scientific theory of the laws of development of nature, society and thought.

The objectivity of Soviet justice is expressed in the fact that its activity is aimed at bringing to light the objective truth, that it pursues the purpose of punishing criminals and only criminals, and of taking every measure to defend the innocent.

Thus, instead of stressing in the textbook the indisputable fact that the Soviet court, in contrast to the bourgeois court, is a just court, impartial and objective, the most humane court in the world, the author of the textbook concocts a "theory" that the Soviet court cannot be objective. ...

Many scores of pages in the textbook are devoted to the bourgeois criminal trial, but the exposition lacks the proper Marxist criticism. Thus, for example, dozens of pages in the

textbook are taken up with an exposition of the British trial in the spirit of the bourgeois jurists, and then only a few lines follow on "evaluation of the British trial."

It is indicative that the author of the textbook himself, summing up his description of the British criminal trial, declares that it corresponds to the description given in British textbooks (see p. 110). ...

Let us note that the expression of non-Marxist views is not something fortuitous for Prof. Cheltsov. In his 1948 textbook he only repeats the wrong views he expressed earlier and, in particular, in the same textbook in its 1928 and 1929 edition.

Suffice it to say that in the 1928 and 1929 edition Prof. Cheltsov maintained that our Soviet judicial system is based on the model of the French bourgeois trial and he recommended that it be reorganized on the British model. In that edition Prof. Cheltsov totally ignored the Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge, the Leninist doctrine of objective, absolute and relative truth, and openly defended agnosticism.

Let us note likewise that Comrade Cheltsov has never subjected his old non-Marxist views to criticism and never renounced them. This is what gives us grounds for recalling them in this review and pointing out the direct relation between them and the wrong views he is expressing at the present time.

The Criminal Court and Party and State Policy

THE SOVIET CRIMINAL COURT AS A CONDUCTOR OF THE POLICY OF THE PARTY AND THE SOVIET REGIME.

(By N. N. Polyansky. Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta [Moscow University Herald], No. 11, November, 1950 [published in March, 1951], pp. 125-139. 12,000 words. Condensed text:)

I. Definition of Policy. — ... The policy of the Soviet regime, always subordinated to one and the same supreme task, always remaining a concentrated expression of economics, is compounded of measures which vary in accordance with historical conditions. The task of participating in carrying out these measures falls to the lot of the court.

We have defined policy, but what is judicial policy? Judicial policy can only mean the policy of the Party and state implemented in the forms inherent in administering justice, by measures at the disposal of the organs of judicial authority.

II. The Party's Political Directives and Soviet Justice. — ... The policy of the Communist Party influences the work of the judicial institutions by means of Party directives and through the medium of the organs of the Soviet regime.

In speaking of Party directives we have in mind the instructions and demands contained in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenary sessions of the Party Central Committee, in joint decrees of the Party Central Committee and the government, and in statements by the leader of the Communist Party, Comrade Stalin.

We should distinguish two kinds of Party directives which exert influence upon the direction of judicial policy. These are the directives referring to liability before the law, on the one hand, and directives of a general character on the trend of the policy of the Soviet regime, on the other hand.

An example of directives of the first kind are those contained in the decree of the Party Central Committee and U.S.S.R. Council of People's Commissars May 27, 1939, on measures to protect the public lands of the collective farms from being squandered. ...

There is a much larger number of directives of the Party and of its leader, Comrade Stalin, which are not directly addressed to the court, but from which practical inferences for the workers of the courts and prosecutors' offices inescapably follow.

Of immense importance in the direction of judicial policy was the 18th Party Congress and in particular Comrade Stalin's report. It was Comrade Stalin who determined that the sharp edge of the policy of the punitive organs was to be directed "not inside the country but outside it." It was he who, with his instructions on the change that had taken place in the functions of the state, directed the attention of the judges to realization of the educating function of justice. ...

Adoption of resolutions by the leading organs of the Party

makes their proposals and their references to tasks mandatory upon all workers of state and public institutions, including the courts.

III. Legislation as a Factor in Subordinating Judicial Activity to the Policy of the Party and the Soviet Regime. — Legislation, administration of the courts, surveillance by the prosecutors' offices and the instructions of the higher courts to the lower ones are the channels through which the policy of the Party and the Soviet regime is transferred into judicial policy. ...

The legislation applied by the criminal court is the first and foremost of these factors making the criminal court a conductor of the policy of the Party and the Soviet regime. ...

Legislation is the first and foremost form in which the policy of the Soviet regime finds reflection. "The political tasks set by the Communist Party and the Soviet regime are met with the aid of Soviet law" ("Theory of the State and Law," 1949, p. 125). Hence correct application of a correctly comprehended Soviet law is implementation of the policy of the Soviet regime.

Just as policy is a concentrated expression of economics, so laws are a concentrated expression of policy. The policy-determined nature of legislation imparts a political character to all the work of the courts. This does not mean that every case tried in a court is a political case. But individual cases may bear a political character or cases may bear a political character in certain instances.

Cases involving crimes against the state are political because cases of this kind are tried in order to defend the political foundation of the U.S.S.R.—the Soviet state system, the Soviet regime.

But it is not only cases involving crimes against the state which have a political character. So-called general criminal cases may also acquire a political character, not only in the aggregate but even in individual instances. ...

IV. The Supreme Court as an Organ for Carrying Out the Policy of the Party and the Soviet Regime in Judicial Practice. — (a) The U.S.S.R. Supreme Court Guarding Constitutional Principles in the Work of the Lower Courts. — All the higher courts must keep watch over consistent implementation of the policy of the Soviet regime in the practice of the lower courts. The U.S.S.R. Supreme Court occupies an exceptional position as the organ entrusted by the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. with surveillance over the judicial activity of all the judicial organs of the U.S.S.R., as the organ which has been granted the right to issue guiding instructions to all courts on matters of judicial practice. And the Supreme Court exercises this right in order to direct judicial policy in line with the general tasks which the policy of the Soviet regime sets.

It does this above all by guarding the principles proclaimed

in the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and in the Constitutions of the Union republics. Defined in these documents are the tasks served by the policy of the Soviet regime and the main lines along which the policy of the Soviet regime is realized. Hence the political role of the Soviet court nowhere figures so vividly as in its protection of the principles of the Stalin Constitution, which have also found expression in the Constitutions of the individual Union republics.

(b) The U.S.S.R. Supreme Court Guarding the Social-Political Principles of Criminal Legislation.—To apply criminal law correctly means first that the criminal court must correctly classify the action and, secondly, in the event of conviction of the defendant, select the measure of punishment correctly. Both presuppose a correct understanding of the Soviet regime's objectives and the direction of its policy.

Correct legal classification of the action presupposes a correct understanding of the law, a proper interpretation of it. Proper interpretation of the law allows for no mechanical, formal application of the law in detachment from its social-political content. The demand that the social-political content of the law be disclosed for proper application of it is the demand by which the Supreme Court itself is guided and which it makes upon the lower courts.

An example is the decision of the plenary session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court in the M. case. The question involved was the following: What should be the qualification under the Turkmenian Republic Criminal Code of the act of the defendant who, without severing a previously registered marriage, entered a new registered marriage, ceasing actual matrimonial relations and cohabitation with the previous wife. Was this polygamy or merely concealment of circumstances preventing marriage and giving false information to the Registrar's Office? M. was convicted of polygamy [Article 149 of the Turkmenian Criminal Code.—Trans.] But a higher court found that M.'s act comes under Article 72 of the Turkmenian Republic Criminal Code and the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court agreed. The Supreme Court pronounced incorrect the classification of M.'s act as polygamy because such a decision detached the law "from its social-political content and from the special cultural conditions which brought it into being."

The Supreme Court session pointed out that Article 149 of the Turkmenian Republic Criminal Code has the special aim of combating polygamy as a phenomenon humiliating to the honor and dignity of woman and obstructing her emancipation, that, in other words, Article 149 has in view those instances in which contracting of a new marriage without nullifying an old marriage figures as a survival of tribal culture.

Thus the Supreme Court session's interpretation of Article 149 proceeded from a clear conception of the task set by the nationality policy of the Soviet regime in the field of family relations in republics where survivals of tribal culture still remain.

(c) The U.S.S.R. Supreme Court Guarding a Punitive Policy Corresponding to the Interests of the State.—The correct application of the criminal law by the court, apart from its correct interpretation, requires a correct choice, within the framework of the law, of the punishment, in accordance with the motive for which the law was enacted and the concrete tasks of the policy of the Soviet regime in the given historical period.

In certain instances the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court, in giving the required orientation to juridical practice, directly refers to this or that task of the Soviet regime. Thus in the decision of June 24, 1949, No. 7 (2), the plenary session of the Supreme Court connected its directive on judicial practice in cases of bribe-taking with the tasks of communist education. "The fight against survivals of capitalism in the minds of people," this directive begins, "is a most important task in the work of communist education as one of the necessary requisites for the gradual transition from socialism to communism. Bribe-taking is one of the specific survivals of capitalism against which the courts must wage the most resolute struggle." ...

V. How Organs of Court Administration Secure Implementation of the Policy of the Party and the Soviet Regime in Judicial Work.—At the present time the organs of court administration in the U.S.S.R. are the following: the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Justice, the Ministries of Justice of the Union and autonomous

republics and the offices of the Union Republic Ministries of Justice under the territory, province and city Soviets. ...

The directives received by the courts from the organs of court administration attest most eloquently to the fact that the Soviet court does not stand aloof from life, from the work of socialist construction; it takes part in this construction itself. A bourgeois jurist would probably be not a little surprised if he knew the directives which the workers of the courts and prosecutors' offices receive from the directing organs. A bourgeois jurist thinks that his business is to know the laws and to interpret them in accordance with explanations from the appeal court or the Ministry of Justice, which are purely juridical in form. However, among the directives received by the Soviet courts there have been no few which have taken them into the very thick of political and economic life. ...

The Ministry of Justice expedites correct judicial policy by emphasizing or uncovering the special political importance of this or that category of cases.

The Collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Justice in its directive letter of June 5, 1947, called the attention of court officials and organs of justice to the fact that "the Edicts of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet of June 4, 1947, 'On Increasing the Protection of the Personal Property of Citizens' and 'On Criminal Liability for the Theft of State and Public Property,' which are of immense political importance, lay great responsibility upon the courts and the organs of justice for securing their undeviating translation into reality."

The directive letter drew the attention of judges to the fact that the responsibility devolving upon them obliged them to "renounce" existing complacency and liberalism and to punish thieves, robbers and their accessories severely.

Political significance may attach not only to those directives of the Ministry of Justice which require the courts to apply especially severe repressions to this or that category of crimes, but also to directives which have to do with the order of examination of cases, i.e., directives which are procedural in content. Such was, for example, the explanation by the U.S.S.R. Minister of Justice concerning the procedure for trying cases against persons guilty of evasion of work duties and nonfulfillment of timber-hauling assignments and timber-felling quotas. The Minister of Justice explained that as a rule no preliminary investigations were being conducted in these cases, that the investigations in the cases of officials to blame for breakdown of measures connected with these duties and quotas were to be conducted in not less than three days and that the people's courts were to try such cases within five days. By setting up such a procedure for trying these cases, the Ministry of Justice (jointly with the U.S.S.R. Prosecutor's Office) promotes energetic implementation of the Soviet regime's economic policy in regard to supplying of timber to state institutions and enterprises.

May the orders and instructions of the Ministry of Justice cover all the activity of the courts and judges? The answer must unquestionably be no. The courts are subordinate to the Ministry of Justice insofar as their work may be subject to regulation by way of court administration. This is implied by the very nature of the Ministry of Justice as an organ of court administration. As an organ of court administration, the Ministry of Justice may regularize the work of the courts and give it a specific orientation in line with the policy of the Soviet regime—both things being done within the framework of the law. We shall dwell on this question in greater detail in the section on "Policy and the Independence of the Judge."

VI. The Prosecutors' Offices as Organs Supervising Implementation of the Policy of the Party and the Soviet Regime by the Courts.—Is it the business of the prosecutor's office to supervise the work of the courts from the standpoint of most strict observance of the requirements of the law and of implementation of the policy of the Party and the Soviet regime? There should be no doubt whatsoever that the answer to this question is affirmative. ...

From our point of view, it is only the Prosecutor-General who exercises supreme supervision over legality in the work of the judicial institutions, which finds reflection in the Prosecutor-General's right, under Article 16 of the Statute on the U.S.S.R. Prosecutor's Office to protest decisions of plenary

sessions of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court to the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

It is the business of other prosecutors, apart from the Prosecutor-General, to exercise not supreme supervision but simply supervision of legality in the work of the courts. ...

The right of the prosecutors of all levels to exercise supervision over judicial activity stems from their right to protest illegal or unsubstantiated sentences.

A sentence may be illegal and unsubstantiated not simply because it manifestly and directly contradicts the text of a law but also because the court may not have understood the political import of the law or may have made an incorrect assessment of the political significance of what the convicted person did.

The prosecutors in their work promote implementation of the policy of the Party and Soviet regime by the courts not only through the fact that they protest politically incorrect sentences but also through bringing criminals to justice before the court and through their speeches in court, through their prosecuting speeches and petitions which they make—not infrequently in the form of demands—to the court.

The prosecutor's rostrum often turns into a political rostrum. "The prosecutor in the court," writes Academician A. Ya. Vyshinsky, "is an agitator and propagandist in the interests of the Soviet regime. This determines the significance of the Soviet prosecution in the courts as a means of mass political-educational work" ("The Judicial System in the U.S.S.R.," 1940, p. 343).

VII. Policy and the Independence of the Judge.—"Judges are independent and subject only to the law," says Article 112 of the Stalin Constitution. This formula is one of the many examples, and a very vivid one, of the fact that in Soviet and bourgeois legislation one and the same words have profoundly different meaning and may even acquire diametrically opposed significance in their application. The principle of the independence of the judge is expressed in a number of bourgeois Constitutions. ... But the real meaning of the principle of independence in the countries where capital reigns is entirely different from that in the land of the Soviets. From the principle of the independence of the judge the literature of bourgeois countries deduces the demand that the judge be independent of politics. The political import of this demand is perfectly apparent: the thought is instilled in the public that the judges, independent of politics, are impartial servants of the goddess of justice. Actually, the picture of the judge outside of politics belongs to bourgeois mythology, just as the picture of the goddess of justice herself belongs to ancient mythology.

Since the court is one of the organs through which the dominant class exercises its rule, it cannot be outside of politics; what is more, the activities of the courts are always political activities.

Whereas case-hardened bourgeois politicians maintain that they are allegedly concerned to secure the independence of the court from political influences, to which the courts are really just as subordinate as the administrative organs of government, in our Soviet state the court is always regarded as one of the levers by which the policy of the Soviet regime is conducted, and measures are taken to see to it that the court is in reality a conductor of the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet regime.

When Lenin says "Our courts are class courts, against the bourgeoisie," he characterizes the courts as political organs.

The independence of the judges referred to in Article 112 of the Stalin Constitution does not and cannot signify their independence of politics. The judges are subject only to the law—this provision expresses the subordination of the judges to the policy of the Soviet regime, which finds its expression in the law.

The demand that the work of the judge be subject to the law and the demand that it be subject to the policy of the Communist Party cannot be in contradiction in our country, if only for the reason that the policy of the Soviet regime and the Communist Party as a matter of fact demands of the judge strict observance of the principles of legality.

However, the demand that the judges be guided by the policy of the Communist Party is considerably broader than the demand for strict observance of the principles of legality, because

the law itself gives grounds and leaves latitude for application of the political criterion.

The independence of the judge and his subordination only to the law provided for by Article 112 does not signify his independence of the political directives of the Party and the directing Soviet organs but his right and responsibility to decide each individual case in accordance with his own inner conviction in strict accord with the circumstances of the case and with the prescription of the law. ...

If the judge is independent in deciding the concrete case before him, does this mean that policy only determines the general line of the activity of the judge in his field of work but does not bind him in the concrete case? Of course not. The general line of the judge's activity takes form from his action in individual cases. In deciding the concrete case before him the judge is guided not only by his inner convictions in assessing the evidence and in establishing whether or not there are mitigating circumstances, but in selecting the measure of punishment is obliged to follow the general instructions of the executive Soviet and Party organs concerning the significance of this or that crime or the circumstances under which it is committed. ...

It is particularly important to fix precisely the limits of this subordination of the judges to political factors (with the principle of the independence of the judge remaining in force), relative to the reciprocal relations of the court and organs of court administration.

The organs of court administration may give the courts only general directives. They do not have the right to give any instructions concerning a concrete case that impinge upon the inner conviction of the judges; not only that, they do not have the right to express an opinion on the correctness of this or that sentence handed down by a court so long as justice has not had its final say; but when this has occurred, when all the means for correct decision of the concrete case have been exhausted, if it turns out in examination of the case by the highest court authority that the actions of the court of the first instance or the courts of the first and second instance were wrong, if they have handed down a decision not in accordance with the law, if only through carelessness or inadequate preparation for judicial work or through inadequate political awareness, the organs of court administration have the right to give their assessment of the action of the court and of the judges themselves.

But even the general directives of the Ministry of Justice must be restricted in their content; the Ministry of Justice cannot prescribe to the judges its interpretation of the laws. The independence of the courts is manifested not only in the evaluation of the evidence, the establishment of the facts and the juridical qualification of the facts in cases when the sense of the law is not itself in doubt; it is also manifested in the interpretation of the laws.

Individual cases in which the organs of court administration, in exercising supervision of the activity of judicial institutions, have gone beyond the confines of the competence granted to them have been decisively condemned. ...*

VIII. Justice and Foreign Policy.—Foreign policy differs from the domestic policy of a state; as is common knowledge, foreign policy is always a continuation of the domestic policy. ("Any war is a continuation of politics by other means."—Lenin.†) ...

* There are rare instances in which the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Justice has given the courts its interpretation of a law. Thus, in Order No. 29, March 25, 1940, the Minister of Justice directed the attention of Supreme Courts to the incorrectness of the practice of permitting attorneys to take part in sessions of the Supreme Courts during examination of protests against sentences and decisions that have gone into force, as a practice "not based on the law." Evidently the Minister of Justice could only have arrived at this conclusion through a limited interpretation of the term "hearing of cases" in the courts in Article 111 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., which requires that "hearing of cases" in all the courts of the U.S.S.R. be "with the accused being guaranteed the right to defense."

† V. I. Lenin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XXII, p. 296, "On the Junius Pamphlet."

Soviet justice, like bourgeois justice, by no means stays aloof from foreign policy. ...

The trials of war criminals held in connection with the second world war, from the Kharkov trial to the Khabarovsk trial,* reflect the Soviet state's drive for peace; they are a

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 52; Vol. II, No. 1.

form of defense of peace and of the struggle against warmongers. The foreign policy significance of the Khabarovsk trial showed up vividly in the Soviet government's note, which was a direct consequence of this trial, proposing to the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and China that Japanese Emperor Hirohito and the other Japanese war criminals convicted of preparing and waging bacteriological warfare be tried by an international military court. ...

Faults in the Literature of Several Nationalities

URGENT TASKS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TURKMENIAN LITERATURE. (By Bairam Kurbanov, author, and G. Vasilyev, Izvestia Correspondent. Izvestia, Feb. 12, p. 3. 1700 words. Condensed text:) Ashkhabad— ... The literature of Turkmenia contains a number of undoubted achievements. Great influence on its development has been exercised by the classics of Russian literature and by A. M. Gorky, the founder of socialist realism, and V. V. Mayakovsky, the most talented poet of the Soviet epoch. The historic decrees of the Party Central Committee on ideological questions have produced an advance in the creative work of our writers in the postwar years. ...

However, Turkmenian literature nevertheless lags behind the requirements of our days. To this day there have not been written important works on the industrial development of the republic.

The first start in this direction has been made by B. Kerabayev who wrote the poem entitled "On the Mysterious Hill," dealing with the oil workers of Nebit-Dag. ...

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenia has revealed important ideological errors in the work of individual literary scholars and linguists, errors which have been slowing down the further development of Turkmenian literature. B. Karryev and O. Abdalov have been exposed as bourgeois nationalists. They have been extensively propagandizing "Korkut Ata," the epic about the khans, representing it as a work on the heroic past of the Turkmenian people, and representing Korkut Ata as a folk bard. In dragging in the religious ideology of the khans the bourgeois nationalists have slandered the Turkmenian people, attributing to them a work which is hostile and alien to them by its construction and spirit.

K. Kurbansakhatov has printed his slanderous poem entitled "Thou Art a Turkmen." Attempting to contrast the Turkmenian people with all the peoples of the Soviet Union, he glossed over the historical fact that only annexation to Russia saved the Turkmenian people from age-long slavery and complete ruin, that only thanks to the October socialist revolution and the Soviet regime were the Turkmenian people able to begin a new life and to achieve great successes in economic and cultural construction.

Also defective, also permeated with bourgeois nationalist tendencies were such poems by Kurbansakhatov as "Vatan" and "Bolmasa." In his letter to the newspaper *Turkmenskaya iskra* [Turkmenian Spark] Kurbansakhatov admitted that these poems did not contain a single word characterizing our Soviet motherland, Soviet Turkmenia, and that instead of depicting Soviet people he had turned exclusively to the figures and heroes of the past.

The same defects have been noted in connection with D. Ilmuradov's poem entitled "My Turkmenistan." It is not the Soviet land that Ilmuradov is describing in this poem; he is admiring the distant past.

The public of Turkmenia has condemned these ideologically defective works. One of the reasons for the appearance of such works must be considered to be the absence of a principled criticism of works published. The Union of Writers of Turkmenia did not succeed in revealing in time all the harmfulness of the nationalist epic "Korkut Ata" and the works of Kurbansakhatov and Ilmuradov, did not succeed in revealing the roots of the nationalist distortions and errors which were being perpetrated. For a long time an atmosphere of complacency and self-praise reigned in the republic's Union of Writers. ...

An even worse, and even more musty atmosphere prevailed

in the Academy of Sciences' Publishing House, which issued a mass edition of the harmful, anti-Soviet book by G. Nepesov entitled "The Victory of the Soviet Order in Northern Turkmenistan." ...

The Soviet writers of Turkmenia are preparing for a review of Turkmenian literature. This review is to be a large and responsible examination for the writers of Turkmenistan.

The writers of Turkmenia are full of literary plans. The Soviet motherland, the Bolshevik party have guaranteed for the writers all that is necessary for them to create works worthy of their epoch. And they will cope with this task, firmly and vigorously combating all nationalist distortions, lack of responsibility and complacency, devoting all their efforts to the further development of Turkmenian literature on the basis of the principles of socialist realism.

CRITICISM LACKING IN MILITANT SPIRIT. (By R. Faizova. *Literaturnaya gazeta*, Jan. 31, p. 2. 1600 words. Condensed text:) ... Kazakh Soviet literature has developed in a stern struggle with all kinds of hostile nationalist tendencies. Right up until recently certain Kazakh literary scholars and historians continued to drag bourgeois nationalist "ideas" into their historical fiction and even into textbooks.

Many literary scholars approached the study of the literary heritage of Kazakhstan from the point of view of the single-stream theory, rolling into one general heap the progressive and reactionary writers of the past. Thus, for instance, typical bourgeois writers who wrote not at all in order to enlighten the masses but in the hope of deceiving them with the idea of the unity of the nation, of diverting them from the struggle against the ruling classes—these bourgeois writers were often rewarded with the title of Enlighteners.

Idealization of the figures of the past is typical of many articles published in the last two years in the magazine *Edebiyet zhene iskusstvo* [Literature and Art].

Particularly out of place was the attempt by B. Kenzhebeyev to promote the poet-mullah Makysh Kaltayev into the ranks of the Enlighteners.

Makysht Kaltayev's work belongs to the beginning of the 20th century. A bookish poet, he wrote under the influence of edifying verse of a religious character. It is true, in his verse which, it may here be mentioned, is practically unknown in Kazakhstan, Kaltayev calls the Kazakhs to study, to the mastery of some trade. But all this is linked with injunctions about the primary importance of carrying out the religious ritual, about the necessity of increasing the number of Mohammedans by educating the children in the Moslem spirit. Appealing for building schools, he also appeals for building mosques. The critic himself writes of Kaltayev: "Makysht is a poet-mullah. His outlook, his views are religious." Characterizing Makysht in this way, the author of the article nevertheless attempts to assert that the work of the "poet-mullah" was progressive. Faithfully expounding the contents of each scholastic, pan-Islamic book by Kaltayev, B. Kenzhebeyev concludes his article with the assertion that Kaltayev was an Enlightener.

It is difficult to see where the author of the article discerned Kaltayev's merits. One thing that is clear is that the reasons for this enthusiasm for the poet-mullah are to be found in Kenzhebeyev's uncritical attitude toward the Enlightenment in general, his lack of understanding of its social essence. Can one forget that at the time "Enlighteners" like Makysht Kaltayev, by preaching Mohammedanism and pan-Islamism, slowed down the spread of a truly democratic culture among the people,

tried to prevent a rapprochement of the Kazakhs with the Russian people.

The reader will also not be satisfied by Kenzhebayev's article, written in collaboration with Zh. Omirbekov, entitled "Mukhamedzhan Seralin." Seralin was a writer, a journalist, the editor of the magazine Aikap, which was published 1911 to 1915. Noting the progressive side in the work of the journal, the authors of the article try to gloss over the fact that the chief contributors, including Seralin, pursued narrowly "cultural" aims and that the magazine often contained both pan-Islamic and pan-Turkic articles. The attempt of Comrades Kenzhebayev and Omirbekov to attribute the ideological vacillations of the magazine to the necessity of submitting to Tsarist censorship is groundless.

The publication of Kenzhebayev's and Omirbekov's article indicates that the editorial board of the magazine agrees with their opinion of Seralin and Aikap. But within a few months Edebiyet zhene iskusstvo carried a review by Zh. Sarsekov subjecting to severe and just criticism two books by B. Kenzhebayev, "The Poetry of Sultanmahmut" and "From the History of the Kazakh Press."

One of these books, like the articles published in the magazine, manifested a tendency to gloss over the very serious nationalist errors of Sultanmahmut Toraigyrov, and the other repeated the erroneous assessment of Aikap and other organs of prerevolutionary Kazakhstan. Sarsekov's article criticizes these attempts. His statements are the direct opposite of Kenzhebayev's article previously printed in the same magazine. Obviously, the position of the magazine in the elucidation of historical-literary questions is far from clear. ...

The magazine responded extremely late to the Pravda article on the nationalist book by Ye. Bekmakhanov on Kenesary Kasymov—five months after its publication and, moreover, in a form that was more than strange. Instead of printing a serious article explaining to the readers the defective, nationalist character of any sort of extolling of Kenesary, occurring not only in Bekmakhanov's book but also in a number of other historical works and works of literary scholarship and in the works of some writers, the editorial board printed an abbreviated stenographic transcript of an open Party meeting of the Union of Writers of Kazakhstan. This report clearly reflected the unprincipled group struggle which is going on among certain venerable authors (M. Auyezov and S. Mukanov, for instance) and which was vigorously condemned by the Party public of Kazakhstan.

The editorial board was required to make deep and principled criticism of the nationalist distortions in the sphere of history and literary scholarship in Kazakhstan. More than once plenary sessions of the Union of Writers of the U.S.S.R. have criticized various kinds of nationalist sallies in Kazakh literary scholarship, in particular the extolling of Kenesary by Bekmakhanov and others. These materials were published in Edebiyet zhene iskusstvo but no conclusions were drawn from them.

The magazine Edebiyet zhene iskusstvo has shown itself to be far from competent in exposing the bearers of nationalist ideas.

It must be said that the shortcomings of the magazine reflect the shortcomings in the work of the Union of Writers of Kazakhstan. This body must reorganize its work and pay serious attention to making a decisive improvement in its organ, the magazine Edebiyet zhene iskusstvo, especially in the criticism and bibliography section.

NOTES ON GEORGIAN PROSE. (By Z. Kedrina. Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 12, p. 2-3. 4000 words. Excerpts:)

... Unpromising tendencies which occasionally impede the embodiment of a historical theme and even block the development of a contemporary theme have made their appearance in a number of works of Georgian historical romance. Such, for example, is the novel "David the Builder" by K. Gamsakhurdia, which has been repeatedly criticized, with its archaized method of throwing light on events. Such, too, is "Face to Face," a novel in four volumes by A. Kutateli, which was devised, apparently, as a kind of "Road to Calvary." The period described in the first three books of the novel, which have been published, is the period of the struggle of the Georgian

people for the establishment of the Soviet regime. The chief hero of the novel is a volunteer in the Menshevik "army" who has only just graduated from a grammar school—the son of the landowner Kornelii Mkheidze, who, according to the author's design, evolves from a dreamy grammar school student, unstable in his views, to a confirmed Bolshevik. In itself this design cannot evoke any particular objections and if one conducts a simple inventory of the component parts of the novel, it may seem everything were more or less in good shape. Here there are heroes called Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, peasant disturbances and front-line soldiers carrying the revolutionary wave, a demonstration of the unsoundness of the Menshevik government and the atrocities of the Whites and even, chiefly in the first volume of the novel, a certain number of "correct words." It was evidently this latter feature that misled the editors and publishing houses, which for a number of years issued volume after volume of Kutateli's work. However, if one takes a look at the very substance of what is portrayed, the first thing that strikes one is the bourgeois objectivism in the light of which the author treats a most important moment in the history of Georgia.

The author seriously deliberates about the "military and state talent" of the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolayevich; he calls the Menshevik leaders, the mayor and the leader of the nobility the "local public," the Tsar's viceroy delivers a "patriotic speech," the members of the counterrevolutionary Menshevik government are called "revolutionaries!" With the impartiality of a phonograph the author reproduces the Menshevik slogans, the speeches of counterrevolutionaries of all hues, the utterances of obscurantist poets and decadents. He depicts the fall of the Menshevik policeman Abkhazav just as "poignantly" and sympathetically as the death of the front-line soldiers shot by the members of the punitive expedition. The personages called Bolsheviks in the novel are described in insipid fashion and although they do speak of the necessity of unification with Soviet Russia, nevertheless the community of interests of the working class of all the nationalities of Russia, not to mention the world proletariat, occupies them but little. ...

National parochialism characterizes this novel in all respects, from the range of interests of its heroes to the direct utterances of the author and his personages. Here are the reflections, sympathetically proffered by Kutateli, of Kornelii, "enlightened" by the Social Federalists, about the Russian language. After recording that he has "lagged behind social life" and has a poor knowledge of his native tongue, Kornelii seeks and finds the cause of his backwardness in a good knowledge of the Russian language!

"The Russian gymnasium is to blame for everything," Kornelii thought on his way home from the club. "I often catch myself thinking in Russian and then I translate my thoughts into Georgian—a dual process takes place, impeding thought."

In order to see with all clarity the defects of Kutateli's novel it is useful to compare it with K. Nadzhmi's novel "Spring Winds," a considerable part of which deals with the very same epoch. Here in the center are images of persons from the ranks of the people. They and not the Kazan merchants and their minions, the bourgeois intelligentsia, determine the tone of the narration. The action takes place in Kazan, the heroes are Tatars, but the theme of international fraternity of the working people resounds inspiringly and strongly.

The fact that Kutateli's work has been published and is being published, preceded by a eulogistic foreword written by the editor of the book, the critic Levan Asatiani, and that this does not cause anyone alarm, is a sign that things are not well. And individual tendencies so vividly manifested in this novel are inherent also in certain other works of historical prose. The most dangerous of these tendencies is the national seclusion in which Georgia is portrayed and also the tendency of "aristocracy" by virtue of which heroes from the people are allotted the role of episodic personages. ...

The strength of the best works of Soviet historical prose, such as Alexei Tolstoi's "Peter I," lies precisely in the fact that they depict historical figures in their historical role, shown from the point of view of the interests of the people, represented in these novels by concrete, artistically vivid images of common people. The realism of "Peter I" is due to the fact

that the author does not idealize the past, does not gloss over the class antagonisms inside the nation and does not depict the epoch of feudalism as some kind of golden age of universal patriarchal equality. ...

ON WORK WITH THE INTELLIGENTSIA. (By J. Kalnberzins, Secretary, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia. *Bolshevik*, No. 19, October, 1951, pp. 53-63. 8000 words. Excerpts:) ... The problem of the ideological-political education of the intelligentsia is especially acute in Latvia, a young Soviet republic. Remnants of bourgeois ideology still live in the minds of a part of the Latvian intelligentsia, particularly among its older people. Politically educating and tempering the cadres of the intelligentsia, the Party organizations are helping them to emancipate themselves from the burden of old, bourgeois views and ideas, are helping them to enter firmly on the path of Soviet ideology and actively to join the great cause of building communism. ...

The attention of the Party organizations of Latvia is concentrated on the task of educating the intelligentsia in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and also on the task of vigorously exposing and rooting out all and every manifestation of bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism. Bourgeois nationalism was implanted by the ruling classes in old Latvia as a state ideology and the intelligentsia was used to propagate this ideology. The Party organizations of the republic must take this into account and must show high vigilance and an irreconcilable attitude to the survivals of bourgeois nationalism. The necessity of struggling against nationalist influences can be shown by one example. Recently the Latvian State Publishing House issued a collection of the poems of the poet A. Caks. An introduction to this collection was written by the Communist writer Ya. Sudrabkalns. Praising the poet's work out of all measure, the author of the introduction passed over in silence the serious ideological defects of Caks' works.

The collection of Caks' works opens with a poem entitled "Soviet Latvia." It is scarcely necessary to mention how responsible and welcome is the task of depicting the new Soviet Latvia. The great socialist reforms which have fundamentally altered the countenance of the country and of its people, the heroic struggle and selfless labor of the Latvian people in the brotherhood of the Soviet peoples building communist society—all this could have provided a source for the creation of a highly patriotic work. But it would be useless to look for the characteristics of the new, Soviet Latvia in Caks' verse. The poet depicts Latvia in complete isolation from concrete historical conditions. His poem is devoted to the motherland, but to an abstract motherland which possesses no clearly defined social-political character.

The Latvian people ardently and passionately love their Soviet socialist motherland, where a new, happy life is being built for the working people, where a culture national in form and socialist in content is flourishing and where the best national traditions are receiving their fullest development. The Latvian people love their republic and are proud of it as an equal member of the brotherhood of Soviet socialist republics, as an inalienable part of the great Soviet Union, marching in the vanguard of progressive humanity in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. The Latvian people treasure the works of their writers and poets which correctly reflect the new, Soviet, socialist characteristics that today determine the countenance of Latvia, but the Latvian people regard as completely alien works in which these new characteristics are passed over in silence. In praising Caks' formalist work as a whole and in particular the poem "Soviet Latvia," which contains nationalist themes, Sudrabkalns committed an ideological-political error which was justly criticized and condemned by the Party organization and the writers of the republic. It is well known that the nationalists speculate on the abstract conception of the motherland, attempting to deceive the working people and to hide their true countenance as the worst enemies and traitors to the motherland and to the people.

The Party organizations in their ideological-political work among the intelligentsia are setting themselves the task of tirelessly exposing the reactionary, antipopular character of bourgeois nationalism as an ideology, of demonstrating through the history of Latvia that bourgeois nationalism means in fact

a betrayal of the motherland and of the people, and of explaining to the intelligentsia that the determined eradication of bourgeois nationalist survivals is a necessary condition for the successful advance of the Latvian Republic along the path of communist construction.

Educating the intelligentsia in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, the Party organizations are attempting to include ever wider circles of the intelligentsia in an active offensive against the intrigues of the bourgeois nationalists and their imperialist masters. The rise in the ideological-political level of the intelligentsia is helping it to offer, under the guidance of the Party organizations, an ever more vigorous resistance to manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, from whatever quarter they may come. ...

THE EPIC POEM 'ALPAMYSH.' (By A. Abdunabiyev and A. Stepanov. *Pravda Vostoka* [Pravda of the East, daily central organ of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan], Jan. 29, p. 2. 3000 words. Condensed text:) ... The favorite heroes of the Uzbek people have been immortalized in the remarkable folk stories of which the Sharia bards relate. Many of these folk tales have been published as individual books and included in literary anthologies and have become the possession of the broad masses of the working people. ...

However, individual literary scholars and folklore experts in the republic are not guided in their work by the teachings of the classics of Marxism-Leninism. In the oral popular works of the past they see only "living antiquity," judge them only from the point of view of their artistic worth and shortcomings, not probing at all into the subjects they sing of and the ideas they propagandize. Therefore some folklore investigators continue to idealize works which are alien to the people and harmful in their ideological content.

An epic poem of this kind is presented by the "Alpamysh" folk epic. Many years ago it was written in three versions by the Sharia bards Fazyl Yuldash, Pulkan and Berdy-Sharia. The version by Fazyl Yuldash was pronounced to be the best by the Language and Literature Institute of the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences. It was prepared for publication by the writer Khamid Alindzhan and published in the Uzbek language in 1939. After some time the "Alpamysh" was translated into Russian and began to be widely circulated and propagandized as genuinely "national" and "profoundly democratic." The "Alpamysh" was made into a musical play by the writer S. Abdulla and the republic Ministry of Education included certain extracts from the epic in textbooks for pupils in the sixth and eighth grades in Uzbek schools. ...

The folk epic "Alpamysh" in Fazyl Yuldash's version is not a people's epic but a khan's epic. It does not show the heroic past of the Uzbek people, their feats in struggle against foreign and native enslavers, love for their native land, shining faith in a happy future and efforts to live at peace with other peoples. In this epic the khans and beks are glorified, bloody attacks on neighboring peoples are approved, the incalculable wealth and luxury of the khans is extolled and unquestioning subordination to force and intolerance toward peoples of another faith are propagandized. ...

In an introductory article to the 1949 edition of the "Alpamysh" in the Russian language, M. Sheikhzade writes in transports of joy that: "Personifying the best features of the working people in the past, their age-old striving for social justice, happiness, freedom and prosperity, the 'Alpamysh' has become a symbol of everything heroic and noble in the conceptions of the working masses of Uzbekistan."

M. Sheikhzade slanders the Uzbek working people in ascribing to them the desires and ideals of the khans and beks, their striving for conquest and bloodshed.

In the light of all the facts cited above it is comprehensible that propaganda of the "Alpamysh" epic poem is a gross political mistake committed by individual writers, literary scholars and philologists. ...

The antipopular nature of the "Alpamysh" is obvious and cannot be concealed by any "ennoblings" and "improvements."

However, certain literary scholars and writers still continue to praise this antipopular work and make it out to be popular and democratic. ...

(Continued on Page 22)

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

International Review: LOOTING UNDER THE GUISE OF 'AID.' (By V. Korionov. Pravda, Feb. 12, p. 4. Complete text:) The eighth session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.) has ended in the capital of Burma, Rangoon, after the questions of the restoration and development of the economy of the countries of this area were discussed. The work of the session again disclosed two approaches, differing in principle, to the solution of the fundamental problems facing the countries of Asia and the Far East.

The Soviet Union is persistently fighting to promote the strengthening of the national economy, the raising of the standard of living of the popular masses and the ensuring of the national independence of the Asian countries. The colonial imperialist powers, headed by the U.S.A., are exerting all their efforts to keep the peoples of Asia and the Far East in a state of colonial oppression, to involve them in their aggressive plans.

One of the central problems of special importance for the Asian peoples is the problem of economic development. Suffice it to say that the countries of Asia (without China and the Asian part of the U.S.S.R.), of Africa and Latin America, taken together, produce less steel annually than the West European countries smelt in one month. The textile industry of India, a country which is a producer of cotton, has less than 10,000,000 looms as compared with more than 40,000,000 looms in Britain, although the population of India is eight times the population of Britain.

It is understandable that the elimination of such economic backwardness, the development of industry and agriculture, the expanding of international trade, are questions of cardinal importance for these countries. Proceeding from this, the U.S.S.R. representatives at the eighth session of E.C.A.F.E. again confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to supply the countries of Asia and the Far East, on mutually advantageous terms, with machine tools, electric power, electrotechnical, transport and mining equipment, etc. The U.S.S.R. representatives also pointed out that a most important condition for surmounting the food crisis and improving the economic situation in the countries of this region is the immediate implementation of agrarian reforms in accordance with the national interests of the Asian countries and the interests of the popular masses.

The Soviet proposals were opposed by the U.S.A., Britain and France, which are interested in preserving the colonial backwardness of the Asian countries. The U.S. imperialists are persistently trying to drag the colonial countries into the noose of the enslaving "point four" of the Truman program for so-called "technical assistance" to underdeveloped countries.

Under the conditions of the imperialist countries' bitter struggle for colonies, for the sources of strategic raw materials, the American monopolists are trying to turn the "point four" program into an instrument for carrying out their insane plans for the creation of an American world empire. It was not by chance that Truman stated in a speech to the American Newspaper Guild that "point four" is a successor to the old idea of colonialism, to the idea of exploitation that arose in the middle of the 17th century and held sway in the 18th and 19th centuries."

The primary aim of the "point four" program is to pump strategic raw materials out of the underdeveloped countries. The United States obtains three-quarters of its imported military-strategic raw materials from these countries. Before the attack on Korea, the United States had already bought 80% of India's manganese ore production. The U.S.A. imports 96% of the natural rubber of Indonesia, Malaya and Ceylon, 40% of Indonesia's tin, etc.

The American monopolist marauders' pilfering of the natural resources of underdeveloped countries ensures them of immense profits. If one takes into account the various types of revenues which the American monopolies extort from the underdeveloped countries, it turns out that in the postwar period the U.S. monopolies have been draining not less than \$7,500,000,000 in profit each year from these countries.

Such a predatory policy dooms the popular masses of Asia's

colonial and dependent countries to still greater poverty. Suffice it to say that, according to E.C.A.F.E. statistics, in 1950 the national income per capita had already fallen by 46% in Burma and by 11% in the Philippines. U.S. policy, directed toward the Asian countries' cutting off trade with the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic, is also having a ruinous effect on these countries.

The U.S. ruling circles are using the granting of so-called "technical assistance" as a pretext for still greater interference in the domestic affairs of the Asian countries. This "assistance" primarily consists in building military installations for implementing U.S. aggressive aims. The press reports, for example, that Rangoon harbor was modernized and landing strips were built on the airfields with the \$10,000,000 the Americans allotted to Burma. Under the guise of aid in combating malaria, the Americans built a number of airfields in Burma; moreover, they all turned out to be in the border areas of the country.

Referring to Truman's recent statement on appropriations for "affording assistance to the countries of Asia," the Pakistani newspaper Imrooz noted that "evil intentions" lie behind this assistance. The newspaper states: "People who have seen the blood and murders in the Suez Canal zone, in Iran, in Korea, Japan and Malaya know what meaning the Western powers attach to the words 'political stability and military defense.'"

The imperialist policy of looting and enslaving the peoples is opposed to the Soviet policy of peace, of respect for the rights and interests of all peoples, great and small. The Soviet representatives' speeches at the eighth session of the E.C.A.F.E. again demonstrated to the peoples of all countries how consistently the Soviet Union is defending their vital interests. Hundreds of millions of people heed the voice of the Soviet Union because it is the voice of peace and friendship.

International Review: MACHINATIONS OF ENEMIES OF PEACE. (By V. Korionov. Pravda, Feb. 12, p. 4. 800 words. Condensed text:) An extremely keen struggle between the forces of peace and the forces of war was going on for three months in the Palais de Chaillot in Paris. ... From the point of view of strengthening world peace and international security, the work of the sixth session of the General Assembly was ineffectual. ...

An echo of the noteworthy events now taking place in Indo-China, Malaya, Iran, Egypt and Morocco resounded in the Palais de Chaillot and left its mark on the course of the session. Many organs of the American press note with alarm that opposition to Washington's aggressive course is manifesting itself more and more clearly within the so-called U.N. "majority."

Thus the newspaper Star sees "ominous" signs in the voting at the session. The newspaper points out that, although the Assembly approved the American proposals, "the voting on some of the most important issues was such that almost half of the countries abstained from voting." ...

The reactionary American journalist Paul Ward also writes with exasperation about the growth of "neutral sentiment" in the United Nations and notes that it is becoming more and more difficult for the American representatives to obtain the support of the delegations of other countries for their proposals. As an example of the decline in U.S. influence, Ward cites the fact that only 31 delegations out of 60 supported the U.S.A. in its efforts to prevent the conclusion of a peace pact. According to Ward, the session showed "a strengthening of opposition to American policy on China."

The Anglo-American bloc suffered an ignominious defeat in the discussion on the question of the right of nations to self-determination. The overwhelming majority of the General Assembly supported the noble principle proposed by the Soviet Union which reads: "All peoples have the right to self-determination."

All this testifies to the fact that U.S. failures in the U.N. are becoming more and more frequent, that it is more and more difficult for Washington to impose its will on other countries. This in no way means that the aggressors' core in the United Nations will cease its subversive acts. Bearing this in mind, the partisans of peace, with still greater energy and determination, are expanding the struggle for curbing the American-British imperialist warmongers, for strengthening world peace.

ATLANTIC PACT

WHAT IS BEHIND ADENAUER'S 'ULTIMATUM.' (By Staff Correspondent P. Naumov. Pravda, Feb. 8, p. 3. 1600 words. Condensed text:) Berlin—Passions have flared up in the political circles of the West European capitals. Parliamentarians are seething. Ministers are going about with worried faces. "Adenauer's ultimatum!" "Pressure by Bonn!"—newspaper headlines shout.

This commotion arose after the failure of the current, fourth conference on the formation of a so-called "European army." Hallstein, the Bonn "government" representative at this conference, demanded the immediate inclusion of Western Germany in the aggressive Atlantic alliance.

The commotion increased after Adenauer's speech on Feb. 4. The Bonn Chancellor demanded the immediate admission of Western Germany to the North Atlantic alliance and the "settlement" of the Saar question. The ringleader of the West German revanchists threateningly announced that otherwise the Bonn government would not sign the so-called "general agreement" and the agreement on a "European army."

Adenauer's brazen demands evoked the obvious embarrassment of West European politicians, and above all of Schuman. Schuman's perplexity is by no means explained by his opposition to Western Germany's participation in the Atlantic bloc. On the contrary, the French ruling circles' policy in recent months has been directed precisely toward paving the way for the Bonn revanchists to participate in this aggressive bloc.

French ruling circles, however, strove in every way to hide the implications of their policy. One of its demagogic moves, calculated to placate French public opinion, was the assertion that the rearmament of Western Germany would allegedly not present any danger because it was being placed under the control of agencies of the "European army," and it would not enjoy the right to vote in the North Atlantic Council.

The Bonn clique's demand for the immediate admission of Western Germany to the Atlantic bloc ruined this clumsy game of the French politicians. Their position became more difficult since the Bonn ringleaders raised the question of the Saar at the same time. Bonn representative Hallstein appeared before Schuman and at Adenauer's behest brazenly demanded an explanation for the French government's recent acts in the Saar. The fact was that a few days before this the French government had announced that its commissioner in the Saar region was to be an "ambassador" to the local government, thus taking another step toward annexing this region. ...

How is one to explain the fact that the sworn assertions of "eternal friendship," which Adenauer and Schuman recently exchanged, disappeared into thin air in one day? In replying to this question, the French newspaper *Monde* stated that "all this is apparently taking place with the Americans' silent assent." The West German press is also making no secret of the fact that Bonn has taken the offensive against its western neighbors with the consent and sanction of its American friends. ...

The facts show that the German militarists, who are incited and supported by Washington, began a decisive offensive against the governments of the West European states. The aims of this offensive are clear: either to achieve the formation of a "European army" on the terms dictated by the Bonn revanchists with the assent of the U.S.A., or finally to frustrate the "Pleven Plan" and begin work on forming an independent army in Western Germany.

It is also necessary to regard the Franco-German conflict on the Saar question in this light. As is known, after the war the region became a pawn in the hands of the American imperialists. When the French bourgeoisie declared its readiness to act as an American agent in mobilizing Western Europe for the preparation of war in the interests of American millionaires, Washington gave its blessing to its seizure of the Saar. Wall Street has now changed its position.

The Saar has recently acquired a particular significance in the calculations of French and West German monopolists. A stubborn struggle is going on between the French and the German bourgeoisie for hegemony in the European war industry super-cartel, created according to the "Schuman Plan." West German

output in this combine is to comprise 51% of the coal and 28% of the steel. The French "contribution" is to be 23% of the coal and 27% of the steel. By consolidating the Saar region, which produces a large amount of coal and steel, for themselves, the French monopolists would like to try to approach the level of the German "contribution" and thus strengthen their position. The Ruhr monopolists, for their part, see in the annexation of the Saar to West Germany an opportunity to ensure themselves undisputable domination in the European coal-steel pool.

The West German monopolists' plans fully correspond to the interests of their American allies. It was no accident that the French government's latest move in the Saar was met with a stony silence in Washington. Moreover, Acheson shortly remarked with obvious dissatisfaction that the French government had "not given the U.S.A. notice" of its new measure in the Saar.

This is how the "Western community," overshadowed by the dollar, looks. Lies, deceit, underhanded deals behind the backs of partners, gross pressure, bribery and continually growing quarrels among themselves—such are the mores in the camp of the warmongers, who live according to the wolfish laws of the jungle.

The imperialist plunderers are united only in a fierce hatred for the camp of peace, for the millions of peace partisans in all corners of the earth. But hatred is not strength. Strength is on the side of the peace-loving peoples, who keenly follow the petty intrigues in the camp of the warmongers and are filled with unshakable determination to frustrate the plans of the plotters against peace and the security of the peoples.

On International Themes: VENIZELOS' MISSION. (By V. Kudryavtsev. *Izvestia*, Feb. 9, p. 4. Complete text:) The Greek Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Venizelos has just returned from a trip to Ankara where he held talks with Turkish Prime Minister Menderes and Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Koprulu. It appears from the statement issued that the official purpose of the trip was to exchange opinions on international questions. Judging from the fact that Venizelos was accompanied by Admiral Chalkipulos and Gen. Russos, military questions were touched upon in the Ankara talks. This is shown by the statement which expresses the wish that "meetings be arranged more frequently between the representatives of the armed forces of both countries."

As is known, the final formalities are now being completed for admitting Turkey and Greece to the aggressive Atlantic alliance. It is also known that when they join the Atlantic alliance all questions connected with Greece's and Turkey's armaments and armed forces will be decided not in Athens and Ankara, but in Paris, in Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters. Venizelos's trip to the Turkish capital must be regarded in the light of this fact as well.

The fact is that in bringing Turkey and Greece into the Atlantic alliance the American imperialists were not merely aiming at enlarging the membership of this aggressive bloc but at using their Turkish and Greek satellites for setting up an East Mediterranean section of this bloc. In addition to Greece and Turkey, Italy and Titoite Yugoslavia are also to be included in this section according to the American military men's schemes.

As for Italy, according to a statement Venizelos made at a press conference in Ankara, cooperation between Italy and Greece and Turkey in military matters is conditional on her joining the North Atlantic alliance. As for military cooperation with Titoite Yugoslavia, Venizelos preferred not to make any official statement since, as he said, "Yugoslavia's position is extremely delicate." It must be supposed that the "delicacy" of Yugoslavia's position is to be explained by the fact that the despicable Titoite fascist band, afraid of the Yugoslav people, does not dare reveal its marked cards and declare in public that it has sold the Yugoslav army and the territory of its country to the American warmongers.

However, no matter how Venizelos may evade giving answers to the principal questions connected with his trip to Ankara, the fact that Turkish journalists persistently asked questions about cooperation between Turkey, Greece and Titoite Yugoslavia is highly significant. This fact shows that the American imperialists are using Greek and Turkish reaction and the Tito bands for a new plot against peace.

FAR EAST

International Review: AGGRESSORS' CONSPIRACY. (By Ya. Viktorov. Pravda, Feb. 6, p. 4. Complete text:) Recent facts show that the United States, in agreement with British and French ruling circles, is preparing new aggressive acts against the Chinese People's Republic which are part of the imperialists' general plan to suppress the national liberation movement of the peoples of Southeast Asia. The events in northern Burma are a clear indication of this.

It is well known that six Kuomintang divisions have been in Burma for a long time, transferred there by the American authorities. These Kuomintang forces are supplied with American arms, and American generals and officers are attached to them as "instructors."

The American command recently began to transfer additional Kuomintang forces from the island of Taiwan to Thailand and Burma. The press reports that the Kuomintang forces have already begun military operations in Burma on the borders of the Chinese People's Republic. The American newspaper The New York Times published the following report on Jan. 29: "The government of Burma announced this evening that units of the Burmese army are conducting a campaign against large forces of Chinese Nationalist (i. e., Kuomintang) troops in the mountainous border area of northern Burma. The statement accuses the Nationalist troops of violating the borders of Burma."

Thus, a Kuomintang-American military provocation has already begun on Burmese territory, the spearhead of which is directed against the Chinese People's Republic.

U.S. Secretary of State Acheson, replying at a press conference to a question on the events in northern Burma, stated, contrary to obvious facts known to the whole world, that "no Americans are mixed up in the situation which has arisen in northern Burma." By making such statements Mr. Acheson contradicts not only the facts but also his adviser, the notorious Mr. Dulles, who predicted an intensification of the aggressiveness of American policy in Southeast Asia, in particular on the southern borders of China.

Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Jan. 21 in connection with the question of ratifying the Japanese treaty and also the treaties with the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, Dulles made it clear that U.S. ruling circles have not given up hope of restoring a reactionary regime in China. What is more, he explained that the United States intends actively to help realize these hopes. Dulles said: "We cannot expect a change to take place in China automatically. In order to realize such a change, something more will be required than the negative and purely defensive policy in Asia being pursued by the leaders of the free world, and in particular by the United States." According to him, "firm intentions" will be required and also, "as the opportunities arise, actions in accordance with these firm intentions."

If one takes Dulles' unique "terminology" into account, according to which the predatory, bloody war in Korea is part of the "purely defensive policy" to which the inveterate warmonger refers, then it will be clear what Dulles has in mind in the above-cited statement. It is a question of a broad plan for aggressive actions directed against the Chinese People's Republic and the peoples of Southeast Asia.

It should be noted that, according to a report by New York Herald Tribune correspondent Russell, Dulles' statements on Jan. 21 "were the result of a major political decision made by the State Department and approved by the President." Is it not clear that Acheson's clumsy attempt to deny the U.S.A.'s organizing role in the aggression being unleashed on the borders of Burma and the Chinese People's Republic comes back like a boomerang at Acheson himself, exposing the methods and tricks of "total diplomacy?"

That the American-Kuomintang provocation is a part of a conspiracy prepared long ago by the American imperialists against China and the peoples of Southeast Asia is borne out by the fact that the plans for these aggressive actions were discussed at a special conference of the Chiefs of the General Staffs of the U.S.A., Britain and France in January, 1952.

The question of Southeast Asia was also the subject of a detailed discussion during the Washington talks of Truman and

Churchill. As is well known, the results of these talks was Churchill's consent to the further expansion of aggressive actions against Korea and the Chinese People's Republic.

If one compares recent events with the reports in the American and British press, the policy of protraction, applied by the U.S. ruling circles in the Korean truce talks, becomes especially understandable. It is perfectly obvious that the American imperialists are deliberately drawing out the negotiations in Korea with a view to exploding them at a moment favorable for themselves and launching their broader aggressive plans which, it is plain to see, remind one fully of MacArthur's well-known plans. Truman once denied that he was in agreement with MacArthur's policy of expanding aggression against the Chinese People's Republic. Now he is carrying out these plans.

As is well known, MacArthur did not succeed in acquiring either military or diplomatic laurels in Korea. His adventure fell through. A similar fate also awaits the American aggressors' new adventures.

China

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY HAS BROUGHT PROGRESS TO THE TIBETAN PEOPLE. (Izvestia, Feb. 7, p. 3. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—The People's Liberation Army entered Tibet as the liberator of the Tibetan people. It brought progress and culture with it. Until now, for instance, the Tibetan people have been deprived of the opportunity of enjoying modern medical care. The doctors of the People's Liberation Army are now giving the population the necessary care.

Jen Min Jih Pao published a Hsinhua report Feb. 6 stating that units of the People's Liberation Army have established the first well-equipped dispensary in Lhasa with therapeutic, children's, women's and other sections. In the first 14 days 1365 sick people visited the dispensary. Sick people come to the dispensary from distant areas. Much work has been done in inoculating people against smallpox.

The Tibetan people thank the Central People's Government and its chairman Mao Tse-tung from the bottom of their hearts.

India

ON ELECTIONS IN INDIA. (By Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko. Pravda, Feb. 6, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Delhi—The elections to the Indian Parliament and the legislative assemblies of the individual states, which began in October, 1951, are drawing to a close. ...

The Indian press confirms the fact that the Congress Party candidates were able to maintain the majority of votes by subversive, separatist tactics of the leaders of the Indian Socialist Party, financed by the Americans. The right-wing Socialists were unable to hide the receipt of \$45,000 from the Americans through the leader of this party, Lohiu, and of \$30,000 delivered to Naraian, one of the ringleaders of the party, by Timberlane, an agent of the American Embassy.

The right-wing Socialists, who did not disdain to conclude an election alliance with such a reactionary organization as the All-India Federation of Lower Castes, are suffering one defeat after another in the elections. The candidates who are leaders of the Socialist Party have been shamefully quashed by the people.

The results for Uttar Pradesh, the largest state in India with a population of 56,000,000, are not yet known. Neither are there final figures for West Bengal and Calcutta. But it is already clear that millions and millions of people in the country have no faith in the ruling Indian National Congress Party. The number of votes received by the opposition parties in almost all states were more than the number of votes the Congress Party received.

Nehru's eloquence, bribes and threats were of no avail. A good half of the registered voters did not take part in the elections. Some, such as the 400,000 unemployed in Calcutta, did not vote because they have been disenfranchised, others because they consider the elections an empty intrigue (they say—come what may, the Congress members will maintain their power by force), and others because only candidates of reactionary parties were nominated in their precincts ...

The \$50,000,000 the Indian government received from the

U.S.A. undermined the people's faith in the Congress Party still more. The number of votes received by the Indian National Congress Party fell noticeably after the publication of the agreement signed by Nehru and the U.S. Ambassador in India Bowles.

The figures published in the press indicate major successes for the People's Democratic Front headed by the Communists. ...

Making use of American and British experience in falsifying elections and acting with the aid of bribes, threats, promises and deceit, the Congress Party members are obtaining the majority of votes. ...

Despite the extremely harsh persecutions and terrorism a large number of votes were cast for the Communists in Travancore-Cochin, Madras and Telingana. The Communist Party, which upholds the interests of the people, is the strongest opposition party in the country and the only hope of the Indian working people.

The draft program and election manifesto of the Indian Communist Party opened millions of people's eyes in India. The common people of India are becoming more and more convinced that only under the leadership of the Communist Party can they achieve national and social liberation.

Japan

On International Themes: AMERICAN OCCUPIERS' POLICY MEETS WITH REBUFF. (By V. Kudryavtsev, Izvestia, Feb. 9, p. 4. 650 words. Condensed text:) The Japanese people's struggle against the illegal separate "peace" treaty imposed on Japanese people understood at that time that by imposing a separate Francisco conference. The progressive elements among the Japanese people understood at that time that by imposing a separate treaty on Japan the U.S.A. was assigning it the role of a military springboard and purveyor of cannon fodder. However, it is also known that certain circles in Japan still cherished the hope that even a separate treaty would enable Japan to free herself from foreign occupation. These hopes have now been finally dashed. ...

As was shown in Yoshida's letter to Dulles on the Japanese government's intention to establish relations with the Chiang Kai-shek bands on Taiwan, the American occupiers are imposing a policy on Japan which is against her national interests. Yoshida has imposed the unbearable burden of the arms race upon a country ruined by the American occupation and is also depriving Japan of the possibility of maintaining normal trade relations with China, without which normal economic life is unthinkable for Japan. By dictating this policy to Tokyo, Washington wants to kill two birds with one stone: on the one hand to break Japan away from the rest of Asia and set restored Japanese militarism against the peoples of continental Asia, and, on the other hand, to make the Japanese economy, particularly Japanese foreign trade, more dependent on the caprices of the American monopolies.

It is not surprising that this policy is meeting with an increasingly stronger rebuff from the broadest circles in Japan—from the workers to the industrialists and merchants who are demanding independence in matters of commerce. ...

NEAR EAST

Iran

AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS ARE TRYING TO SEIZE IRANIAN OIL. (Pravda, Feb. 9, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—An AP Washington correspondent reports that a group of representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will leave Washington by air on Feb. 9 for negotiations with the Iranian government on the oil question. According to the correspondent's report, this group "will try to work out with the Iranian government the basis for an agreement which will enable proposals to be made which will lead to the resumption of work at the oil enterprises."

The correspondent notes that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, "according to available information, is working out a plan for financing the resumption of work at the oil enterprises. Returns from the sale of oil will be divided between the Iranian government and the bank, or a new corpora-

tion formed by the bank. To all appearances the bank in turn will sell oil to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. and will designate part of its profits as compensation to this oil company."

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria

WHO IS OBSTRUCTING CONCLUSION OF TREATY? (By Staff Correspondent V. Mikhailov. Pravda, Feb. 7, p. 3. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... Numerous events taking place in Western Austria show that U.S. ruling circles are not at all interested in granting Austria freedom and state independence, because they consider the Austrian Alps a convenient location for preparing military adventures against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

For a number of years now the American militarists have been turning the area of the Central Austrian Alps into a modern military stronghold with air bases, underground plants, ammunition depots and artillery and radar installations. ...

It is precisely the military-strategic location of Austria which determines the American government's attitude toward the Austrian treaty. Some time ago talks were held in Vienna between Reber, the American deputy for the Austrian treaty, and Donnelly, U.S. High Commissioner in Austria. McCloy, U.S. High Commissioner in Western Germany, took part in these talks.

As the Austrian press has emphasized, this fact shows that the Americans are linking the conclusion of an Austrian treaty with their plans for Western Germany. To join Western Austria and Western Germany in a united springboard of aggression, to use Trieste as a supply base for the Atlantic bloc armies—these are the calculations of the American imperialists.

However, while hatching these plans, Washington has been forced to take into consideration the exceptional unpopularity of the idea of a new "Anschluss." This is why preparations for joining Western Austria to the Bonn state are being carried out within the framework of creating a so-called "united Europe." ...

In carrying out the policy of the militarization of Austria the American imperialists are relying on the forces of internal reaction. New fascist organizations are springing up like mushrooms after a rain. ...

Under these conditions it is clear that the American imperialists, who are turning Western Austria into an "Alpine stronghold" of the Atlantic bloc, are not thinking of withdrawing their troops from Austria and are hindering in every way possible the conclusion of a treaty which would provide for the democratic, peaceful development of the country.

The American politicians are resorting to every kind of swindling machinations in order to mask their real position on this question. But none of their maneuvers concerning the Austrian treaty will take away their responsibility for the delay in solving one of the important questions for the peaceful organization of Europe.

International Review: GRUBER PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT. (By V. Korionov. Pravda, Feb. 12, p. 4. 600 words. Condensed text:) Among the ministers of the U.S. satellite countries, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Gruber stands out for his special obsequiousness to Washington. A few days ago something happened to Gruber which was unusual even for the Marshallized lackeys of Wall Street. Gruber was let down by the American newspaper The New York Times. It printed Gruber's speech a day before he delivered it.

This scandalous occurrence again showed that not only are the Austrian Ministers' speeches composed in Washington but the Viennese rulers' entire policy is adapted to suit the aims and requirements of the American aggressors who are trying to turn Austria into the "Alpine fortress" of the Atlantic bloc. In his ill-fated speech Gruber tried to assure his listeners that Austria is allegedly "completely demilitarized, that she does not have a single soldier." But a New York Times correspondent, showing no concern whatsoever for Gruber's reputation, asserted: "Austria has given the Western powers to understand that it is ready to form ten divisions, to arm and train them with American assistance and to station them in the region of the Alps."

The facts show that the Figl-Gruber government is not only "ready to form ten divisions" but has been forging the nucleus of this army for a long time, namely, the numerous gendarme units created in Western Austria, armed with American weapons and trained by American "instructors." That Eisenhower's headquarters views the Austrian gendarme troops as a part of the notorious "European army" is borne out by the fact that these troops are taking an active part in the maneuvers of the American armed forces in Western Austria. The press continually reports the construction of new military plants in Western Austria and the opening of new training grounds and other military objectives. ...

This is the main reason the Western powers, headed by the U.S.A., are adamantly resisting the conclusion of a treaty with Austria which would ensure the peaceful, democratic development of this country. Gruber tries as hard as he can to represent himself as a "proponent" of such a treaty. But he is not succeeding in doing so. Yes, even he himself blurts out his true aims by stating: "Today the General Staffs must have the last say." It is evident to everyone that a person who intends to give the floor to general staffs has no thoughts of peace.

Germany

Criticism and Review: A BOOK ON POSTWAR GERMANY. (By N. Polyakov. *Izvestia*, Feb. 8, p. 3. 1900 words. Summary:) "Problems of Building a United, Democratic, Peace-Loving German State" is the name of a collected work of a group of authors which was recently published by the Economics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

The first essay in this collection is "The German Problem and the Struggle of Two Camps" by I. Filippov. The author retells the events of prewar years when the might of German militarism was restored by American policy in order to set Germany against the Soviet Union.

G. Grigoriyev's essay, "The Social and Economic Transformation and the Development of a Peacetime Economy in the German Democratic Republic," is devoted to the theme of the rise of the new German state system based on principles of true democracy and love of peace.

The last essay is M. Sobinov's "The Struggle of the German People for Peace and the Democratic Unity of Germany" which gives the reader an idea of the strength and extent of the Movement of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

Despite the unevenness of individual essays, the collection gives broad circles of readers an idea of the processes taking place in postwar Germany, of the German patriots' valiant struggle for peace and the democratic unity of their country.

WESTERN EUROPE

France

MANEUVERS OF BETRAYERS OF FRANCE. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. *Pravda*, Feb. 11, p. 3. 1600 words. Condensed text:) ... Discussion of the "European army" is due to begin in the French Parliament on Feb. 11. The government may find itself in a rather difficult position on this matter: under present circumstances it is not easy to force even right-wing Deputies to agree unconditionally to the remilitarization of Western Germany, to giving her a commanding position in the notorious "European army" and admitting her to the Atlantic alliance.

Realizing this, the most skillful political rogues are hastening to find one of the usual "compromise decisions" to enable the government again to avoid a decisive explanation of this acute question.

The Judas Moch has smelled smoke and hastened to play a new trick. He proposed "not to undertake anything until a meeting is held of the U.N. Disarmament Commission set up at the last session of the General Assembly." A person not experienced in politics might ask: "What does this have to do with it?" Jules Moch explains: "We must not think about the remilitarization of Germany until it has been established that, because of the Soviet Union's ill-will (?), this commission cannot arrive at any decision."

It seems that this trick which Moch invented is finding support

in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Robert Schuman thought it necessary to state at a joint meeting of the Parliamentary committees on foreign affairs and national defense that "no final decision will be made" at the forthcoming session of the North Atlantic Council, which opens Feb. 20 in Lisbon."

Thus Jules Moch and Robert Schuman are uniting their efforts to open a safety valve and enable Parliament to turn the discussion of the "European army" into a convenient channel of general discussion on the theme of the desirability of uniting the "defense efforts" of the West European countries. If Parliament were to pass a resolution of this kind it would, in the first place, help allay the public's fears and, in the second place, would enable Faure and Schuman to make the usual demagogic speeches at Lisbon, facilitating a deal on the terms for the restoration of the Wehrmacht.

As for the U.S.A. and even the Bonn revanchists, such recommendations would not actually harm their interests. The French government's official report to Parliament states outright that the French formulas which will be raised at the Lisbon conference provide for the de facto inclusion of the "European" (and consequently West German!) armed forces in the Atlantic alliance.

However, let us return to Jules Moch's cunning maneuver which is behind all these intrigues. We have become convinced that it is enabling the American agents who are in power in France to pretend that "nothing is being decided yet," that the question of the remilitarization of Western Germany is being postponed and that the French can sleep peacefully and not think about the restoration of the Wehrmacht until Moch takes his seat on the U.N. Disarmament Commission. In reality, however, the restoration of the Wehrmacht and the inclusion of Western Germany in the Atlantic alliance will be proceeding at full speed.

But that is not all. Moch's plan goes still further. The reference to the "ill-will" of the Soviet Union is very symptomatic. It gives away the American aggressors and their faithful lackey Moch who have agreed to the establishment of the Disarmament Commission in order subsequently to kill it under the pretext of the supposed impossibility of negotiating an agreement with the U.S.S.R. for the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons.

No, things will definitely not go well for the advocates of American imperialism. It is not an easy matter to conceal aggressive plans from public opinion. ... The peoples are protesting more and more loudly and determinedly against the aggressors' preparations for a new world war. They are remembering the names of those who are playing a prominent role in these preparations. Among those names, that of Judas Moch is not the last on the list.

AN AMERICAN PUT-UP JOB. (*Literaturnaya gazeta*, Feb. 9, p. 4. 600 words. Condensed text:) ... Like all liars and slanderers, the Marshallized journalists of France and their masters hate the truth and people who spread it fearlessly among the people. They are ready to fight them with all possible means. And since the Yankees have occupied France, its rulers have been making more and more frequent use of the French court as an instrument for the persecution and prosecution of honest journalists and writers, trying to turn it into a tribune for lies and slander against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. Eloquent evidence of this is the "trial," which began recently in Paris, of the progressive French writers Renaud de Jouvenel and André Wurmser.

Renaud de Jouvenel wrote the book "International of Traitors," which is well known to Soviet readers. Wurmser wrote the preface to this work. Both in the book itself and in the preface the authors call a spade a spade: American intelligence agents are called American intelligence agents, traitors to the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish and other peoples are called traitors. Numerous documents are published in the book.

All the persons named in the book were silent for a long time after the publication of "International of Traitors," waiting for a signal from their American masters. The latter felt themselves in an obviously difficult position since it was not easy to select even a few persons from among the dozens of spies and traitors exposed by de Jouvenel who, even with the aid of the grossest falsification, could be put forward as "the victims of libel."

Finally, a group of "five" was selected and a French court was asked to try the case of defamation.

Before the trial opened all five "plaintiffs" unanimously shouted that "their honor was defamed" in de Jouvenel's book. But when the hearing of the "case" began, a strange, suspicious hubbub broke out among the "plaintiffs," as a result of which Abas Kupi, traitor to the Albanian people and a member of the espionage and sabotage center called the Free Albania Committee, fearing further exposures, abandoned his "suit." The number of "insulted spies calling for justice" was reduced to four.

With the aid of the "noisy suit" they concocted the Yankees calculate on improving their position in France. The fact is that indignation against the overseas occupiers and their agents is growing among the broadest strata of the country's population. The American colonizers are frightened by the obvious sympathy with which the French people surrounded the delegation of the peace-loving Soviet Union at the recent sixth session of the U.N. General Assembly. In their endeavors to create an atmosphere of hatred in France toward the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies at any cost, the Yankee occupiers are dragging their agents and spies on to the public rostrum, forcing them to make slanderous speeches.

However, the American organizers of this put-up job will hardly be successful. Renaud de Jouvenel, André Wurmser and their defense counsels have stated that they will be the accusers. Four spies, four traitors to their people are before them in the "plaintiffs" dock. Having passed the notorious Mutual Security Act of 1951, the rulers of Trumanite America allotted \$100,000,000 to swell the ranks of this most dastardly spy ring of the Pentagon and Wall Street and thereby once again displayed their desire to unleash a new war.

The foreign spies, deserters and war criminals hope that the Marshallized French courtroom will become a rostrum for them from which they will deliver their provocational speeches. However, there can be no doubt that they will not succeed in misleading French public opinion.

Great Britain

DEATH OF KING GEORGE VI OF ENGLAND. (Pravda, Feb. 7, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Izvestia headlines: DEATH OF KING GEORGE VI OF ENGLAND and ELIZABETH II IS QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Complete text:) London (Tass)—Reuters reports that George VI, King of England, died Feb. 6.

London (Tass)—Reuters reports that a royal proclamation was published this evening [Feb. 6], confirmed by the Privy Council, proclaiming the accession to the throne of Queen Elizabeth II.

MORE ABOUT PRIESTLEY. (By Derek Kartun, Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 7, p. 4. Complete text:) London—As is well known, the publication of the warmongering issue of Collier's provoked an outburst of indignation throughout the whole world. One can easily imagine how Priestley's participation in this issue dumbfounded everyone who still considered him a progressive-minded thinker. Everyone wondered what had happened to Priestley. Now that Priestley has returned to London from New York, we know what happened to him. I tell about this, but without any satisfaction.

As soon as Priestley disembarked from the transatlantic steamer, the reporter of a certain large newspaper started to interview him. He was asked about the Collier's episode.

"I don't want to talk about it," Priestley stated, but the reporter insisted, and Priestley gave forth.

His first justification was that "the British people were not supposed to see this magazine," that "it was compiled for American consumption and not for export." It appears that Priestley considers it permissible to fan the flames of misanthropy and war hysteria among the Americans provided that nothing is known of this abroad!

Priestley then said: "I can tell you that from now on I do not consider myself a socialist."

This remark caused a commotion in Labor intelligentsia circles. This commotion was increased still further when Priestley left the editorial board of the leading Labor magazine

New Statesman and Nation. And then he wrote an article on his new credo in the archreactionary Daily Mail, which appalled many people. And no wonder, for this step of Priestley's was eloquent evidence of his degradation.

In the Daily Mail article Priestley again stated that he had ceased to be a socialist. He went on to assert that he was by no means swinging from left to right but merely by some amazing acrobatics going over from a "right-wing deviation" to a position of the "axis between left and right." This is undoubtedly something new in the history of political tendencies and, when one reads such things, one wants to ask: But where, actually, is Priestley going? Priestley himself gives the answer to this question. "For the moment I don't know," he says.

Priestley states in his article that the way out of the crisis for Britain is, perhaps, mass emigration, that the British must make a "new start" (when, in what direction and how, Priestley does not say).

The entire article is written in the same style, and you will agree, of course, that this harmful gibberish would do no honor to even a novice reporter. The article is naturally lavishly studded with anti-Soviet attacks.

Priestley says that he does not know where he is going. But we know and we can tell him. He has already arrived. With all the speed he could muster he has arrived in the camp of the warmongers and oppressors of the common people. This means that his purse may become full of American dollars but his creative work is finished, dead.

As is known, Priestley received several thousand dollars from Howard Pew, head [of the Board of Directors] of the American Sun Oil Co., for his article in Collier's.

Priestley's fall is a sad spectacle. I doubt whether Priestley considers himself a happy man today. And I am convinced that in the future he will consider himself still more unhappy. For some time or other he will learn the truth that talent and treachery cannot live side by side, that if an artist swings over to an antipopular position, his creative gifts inevitably turn to dust.

EXPOSER OF THE BOURGEOIS WORLD.—On 140th Anniversary of the Birth of Charles Dickens. By Master of Philological Sciences I. Katarsky. Komsomolskaya pravda, Feb. 7, p. 3. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Charles Dickens, the great writer of the British people, is remembered as a staunch, passionate bard of the joys and sorrows of his people, as a writer to whom passivity and indifference to what was being portrayed were alien. Describing with love and sympathy the humble people, crushed by poverty and privations, and depicting them as honest, selfless and hard-working people, Dickens pounces with the full force of his anger and sarcasm on the grabbers, the egotistical, calculating bourgeois people who hypocritically harp on their love for their neighbors but care only about their own profits.

Far from acknowledging revolutionary methods of struggle, Dickens all the same was able to express in his creative work a protest against the people's inhuman living conditions; he sought to stigmatize social evils by the force of the word and to contribute to their destruction. ...

The topicalness of the writer's satire is especially apparent in his criticism of the bourgeois America of his time. As is well known, America in Dickens' time was considered the model of a free and democratic country; people who had lost hope of achieving material prosperity in the countries of the Old World emigrated to America from Europe. At one time the British novelist also shared these illusions. In 1842 he decided to accept an invitation from American official circles and cross the ocean. The purpose of the invitation was apparent: they expected the celebrated writer to glorify flourishing America and its "democracy." ...

On returning from America, Dickens published "American Notes" (1842), which passes a harsh judgment on the American way of life, on the American bourgeoisie's narrow-minded attitude; the following year he wrote the famous novel "The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit." A striking episode in this novel is connected with the hero's stay in America and presents a generalized satire on the legend of the "American paradise." ...

... The main thing which revolted Dickens was the American bourgeoisie's cynical aspiration for only one goal in life—possession of the dollar. ...

Acquaintance with the American legislative body made a depressing impression on Dickens. He arrived at completely cheerless conclusions on the American political system, which is characterized by "base swindling during elections; behind-the-scenes bribery of state officials; cowardly attacks on opponents, when gutter newspapers serve as shields and hired pens serve as daggers; shameful groveling before mercenary cheats." ...

The accusatory pathos of Dickens' creative work has been highly evaluated in all progressive criticism. "This man is a defender of the lower classes against the upper classes; he is a chastiser of lies and hypocrisy," N. G. Chernyshevsky wrote about him. K. Marx, naming Dickens among the representatives of the "brilliant school of British novelists," emphasized that the "graphic and eloquent descriptions" of this school "have exposed more political and social truths to the world than all the politicians, publicists and moralists put together."

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States

On Themes of Life Abroad: POLITICS AND FURS. (By M. Sturua. *Izvestia*, Feb. 10, p. 4. Complete text:) As is well known, the U.S. Congress is officially comprised of two Houses—the House of Representatives and the Senate. But there is also a third house in the U.S. Congress—the lobby, on which both official Houses depend for their upkeep. The lobbyists are paid agents of the omnipotent monopolies who strive, by bribing Washington politicians, to have laws adopted which are advantageous to their masters.

Lobbies of the American fur companies also operate in the U.S. capital. It was under their dictate that the U.S. Congress passed the resolution to ban the importation of marten, mink, skunk, ermine, fox, muskrat and sealskin from the Soviet Union.

Congress' decision was passed with the anti-Soviet flavor necessary in such cases. The walls of Congress literally shook with howls about imaginary "Communist expansion" and the need to combat it.

Throughout this heinous comedy attention was drawn especially to one fact: why did Congress' ban not affect the Soviet Union's export of, let us say, astrakhan or squirrel? It turns out that marten and ermine, sealskin and fox are propagators of "Communist expansion," "agents of the Cominform," whereas squirrels are perfectly "trustworthy" and can count on visas from the State Department!

These sympathies and antipathies of the American Congress in respect to Soviet furs, which seem strange at first glance, have extremely prosaic foundations. This was blurted out recently by Harry Radcliffe, Vice-President of the National Council of American Importers. According to a report in the *Journal of Commerce*, Radcliffe stated at a press conference that Congress banned the importation of furs which compete with the production of American fur companies and did not impose a ban on furs which do not compete with American fur.

The real state of affairs behind the hysterical American Congressmen's expatiations about "Communist expansion" becomes perfectly clear after this short but eloquent explanation by such a competent person as Mr. Radcliffe.

REPRESENTATIVE BUFFETT CONDEMNS U.S. RULERS' FOREIGN POLICY. (*Pravda*, Feb. 11, p. 4. 900 words. Condensed text:) Washington (Tass)—The U.S. "Congressional Record" has published a statement by Republican Representative Buffett of Nebraska. Buffett expresses alarm over the intensification of militarization in the U.S.A. and states that in the end militarization will inevitably lead to either economic ruin and the establishment of a dictatorship in the United States, or to a world war, which will have the same results.

Buffett points out that he is well acquainted with the assertion that the United States is creating strength to avert war and to obtain victory if war starts, and he goes on to say: "The whole trouble is that assertions of this kind have never been justified." ...

"Our military expansion, aimed at establishing domination over the whole world outside the Russian borders, will almost inevitably end either in economic ruin and the establishment of a dictatorship in America, or in a world war, which will have the same consequences." ...

"The Russians talk about encirclement, and our military men hotly deny it," Buffett declared. "But those who command our march along the road to militarism are only deceiving themselves when they deny that we are in the throes of the most colossal military preparations in history. Could anyone capable of logical thought and possessing even the slightest knowledge of history suppose that we shall be able to reduce our military machine to any significant extent without first starting bloodshed? When and where was such a thing ever done in the history of our civilization? Where is the proof that we can control our military men?" ...

Buffett is not an opponent of the American arms race, but he "believes that the American military plans, aimed at trying to establish U.S. military domination over the whole world, are recklessly dangerous and that they cannot be adhered to." Buffett admits that the present scale of the arms race is exposing American imperialism as an instigator of world war. ...

In recent months, representatives of both parties in the U.S.A. "have warned the nation of the dangers of our present policy," continues Buffett. "We must re-examine our policy, as they so wisely pointed out to us, in order to reduce the political and economic dangers."

"If we continue our present military operations throughout the world even for a short time they will make our economic ruin almost inevitable."

Like the recent speech by ex-President Herbert Hoover, Buffett's statement further testifies to the deep dissatisfaction with the U.S. ruling circles' dangerous, adventurist policy which is growing among the American people.

A BLOODY PAGE IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM.—The U.S.A. Was the Chief Organizer of Military Intervention Against Soviet Russia in 1918-1920. (By S. Naida. *Komsomolskaya pravda*, Feb. 6, pp. 2-3. 4000 words. Condensed text:) American imperialism is a mortal enemy of the peoples. U.S. imperialists emerge on the pages of the history of mankind as the stranglers of all that is advanced and progressive. Lenin and Stalin have repeatedly noted the predatory, plundering character of American imperialism and its striving for world domination.

The U.S.A.'s entire past has been an unending chain of plunder and banditry, of aggressive acts against other peoples. In our time the American imperialists are committing unprecedented outrages on the territory of the freedom-loving Korean people and are trying in every possible way to fan the flames of war in all the other parts of the world.

The American imperialists' hatred for our motherland and for the people's democracies is especially strong since we are preventing the realization of the U.S. plans for conquest.

Even in the first years of the existence of the Soviet state the American imperialists made an attempt on its independence. The foreign military intervention against Soviet Russia in 1918-1920, the active organizer and instigator of which was American imperialism, is a shameful, bloody page in U.S. history. ...

Without officially declaring war, the American government invaded our country, landing troops in Murmansk and Vladivostok, taking the leadership among all the interventionists and White Guardsmen who were struggling to overthrow the Soviet regime.

The military-strategic plans of the Entente's three campaigns against our country were worked out and put into operation under U.S. direction; the external and internal counterrevolutionary forces were unified under U.S. direction. The American imperialists persistently tried to carry out plans for the political and economic enslavement of our motherland.

Hatching criminal plans to destroy the Soviet regime and to dismember our country, the imperialist government of the U.S.A., as has already been pointed out, used all possible means in their attempt to mask their interventionist intentions. The U.S. imperialists tried to represent themselves almost as opponents of intervention, almost as the benefactors of the Russian people.

But this is how the "friendship" of the American interventionists looked in reality. The American invaders in the Far East, in the Ussuri Valley, in August-September, 1918, and in the summer of 1919, wiped out the entire population of entire areas in the most bestial fashion. In the Skidelsky mine in Suchan an American unit, led by a certain Pedders, seized partisans from among the local workers and subjected them to incredible tortures. ...

The American interventionists organized a terrible concentration camp on Mudyug Island, known as the island of death. In this camp a shooting range was set up with prisoners as targets. ...

The American billionaires, directly and with the aid of their allies and White Guardsmen, criminally devastated and plundered our land and strove by means of terror, violence and plunder to enslave our land as quickly as possible. ...

The American imperialists bear the responsibility not only for the crimes of their troops but also for the atrocities of all the interventionists and White Guardsmen who were encouraged, financed, equipped and inspired by the American billionaires in their struggle against the first Soviet state in the world. ...

Having united all the reactionary forces the U.S. imperialists are at present the most predatory and dangerous enemies of peace. Striving to precipitate a third world war, they fail to take account of the fact that the Soviet state, consistently pursuing a policy of peace, has gained a very high international authority and is exerting a growing progressive influence on the fate of mankind.

A new attempt by the American imperialists to establish their world domination will present to the peoples of the world in still more acute form the question of the injuriousness of the capitalist system, which cannot live without war, and the question of the necessity of changing this bloody system, of replacing it with another, the socialist system. A new war can only hasten the fall of world capitalism.

World Economy

PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. DICTATE.—Before the International Economic Conference in Moscow. (Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 5, p. 4. 1200 words. Condensed text:) The International Economic Conference scheduled for April in Moscow is attracting the growing attention of the world public.

Many representatives of Western trade and industrial circles are taking part in the animated discussion now going on in the foreign press concerning practical means of expanding trade relations among the people. And whereas the most sober politicians and industrialists of the West European states regard the restoration of trade with the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies as an effective means of resolving their economic difficulties, the prospect of expanding trade relations of the U.S.S.R. and people's democracies and the capitalist states is giving rise to serious alarm among the American warmongers.

Alarmed by the wide response which the decisions of the preparatory committee for the convocation of the economic conference evoked, certain American archreactionary publications and the radio, controlled by the State Department, started howling about a "new offensive by the Soviets." Thus, in one of its latest issues last year, the American magazine Time wrote of the necessity of "putting an end to all trade between West and East."

The American imperialists' unceremonious interference in the economy of the Marshallized countries and the attempts to subordinate the trade of these countries wholly to U.S. political and military interests have long been the cause of dissatisfaction among European industrialists. Now this dissatisfaction is beginning more and more frequently to manifest itself openly.

The Norwegian magazine Kontakt writes with exasperation that the Americans' demand to break off trade with the East is "draconian" and is only leading to an aggravation of the international situation. ...

The discriminatory character of U.S. trade policy, the unconcealed highhandedness of American businessmen in satellite states are impelling the industrialists and businessmen of the Western countries to demand the expansion of trade with the

East: they hail the convening of the Moscow conference. The bourgeois French newspaper Paris-Presse-Intransigeant states that it is the general opinion that as a result of the Moscow conference "a market stretching from the Oder to the Pacific may be opened up to Western industrialists. And this would presuppose considerable trade advantages and would make it possible to switch over from the rearmament policy to a peaceful economy without the fear of unemployment."

The following is characteristic: the articles in many foreign newspapers and the statements of politicians especially stress that the normalization of trade relations with countries of the democratic camp is necessary above all to the Western capitalist states. The Norwegian bourgeois newspaper Aftenposten states that trade with the countries of Eastern Europe cannot be regarded only as the sale of goods for profit. "It is a question of acquiring vitally important goods for Western Europe which cannot be bought anywhere else."

"The Eastern countries can easily find other uses for what they export to the West," the British weekly New Statesman and Nation notes. "It is much easier for them than for the West to switch over to permanent and almost complete self-sufficiency." And if trade with the East is finally broken off, the magazine continues, a "sharp reduction of the standard of living" and "unemployment in industry" await Western Europe. ...

The German press allots a great deal of space to this problem. Voices of protest against the dictatorial policy of the U.S.A. resound even in such right-wing newspapers as the Deutsche Zeitung und Wirtschaftszeitung, Stuttgarter Nachrichten, and Handelsblatt. ...

Not only Europeans but also many clear-thinking Americans are becoming conscious of the absurdity of the U.S. ruling circles' discriminatory policy in the sphere of trade which is damaging the well-being and interests of a considerable number of countries in the world. ...

The attention which the foreign press devotes to the problem of regulating world trade, the numerous statements of representatives of industrial, trade, trade union and cooperative circles demanding the expansion of economic relations between West and East, are clear evidence of the timely character of the convocation of the International Economic Conference in Moscow.

Trade Unions

IN THE SERVICE OF THE WARMONGERS. (By L. Natalina. Trud, Feb. 8, p. 3. 1800 words. Condensed text:) The splitters of the trade union movement, the leaders of the so-called International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.), have exerted great efforts to conceal the treacherous essence of their organization with this label of fine words. But the flashy label is not saving the situation. The masses of the working people in capitalist countries are realizing more and more clearly whom the leaders of the Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions are serving. ...

The espionage purposes of the confederation of splitters, made up of organizations headed by enemies of the working class, provoke no doubts. As far back as August, 1951, the Danish newspaper Land og Folk exposed to public opinion a secret resolution of the I.C.F.T.U. Executive Committee. This resolution bluntly stated that espionage in the people's democracies and the Soviet Union was one of the purposes of the confederation. It was also noted that an "I.C.F.T.U. intelligence service" will be formed for this purpose "which will have reliable sources of information and reliable correspondents at its disposal." The resolution emphasized that "this work is dangerous and secret and undoubtedly has the character of a conspiracy." ...

About 20 questions were discussed at the last session of the I.C.F.T.U. Executive Committee, which was held in Brussels at the end of last year. But not one of them touched upon the uninterrupted, catastrophic deterioration of the working people's living conditions in capitalist countries, which is being provoked by the arms race. Instead, the session adopted routine resolutions on expanding the slanderous propaganda of the I.C.F.T.U. and on training cadres of splitters in the trade union movement. The confederation has appropriated 250,000 pounds sterling for these purposes. The Executive Committee again

declared its complete support for the plans of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc and sent a demagogic message to the members of the Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. ...

The failure of the conference of trade unions of Latin American countries, which was recently called by the splitters in Mexico, and also of the conference in Africa, and the unsuccessful tours of I.C.F.T.U. commissions in the countries of Asia, the Near and Middle East, particularly in Egypt and the Sudan, testify to the fact that the masses of working people do not believe the splitters' demagoguery and do not wish to follow them.

Complaints are heard more and more often by the leaders of the confederation, particularly by its General Secretary, Oldenbroek, an inveterate traitor, to the effect that "the free trade unions have too few members. Oldenbroek also has to complain that "there are disagreements over the confederation's policy within the confederation." There is nothing surprising in this, because the policy of Oldenbroek and Co. is sharply hostile to the interests of the masses of working people, who no longer believe the promises of the lackeys of capital. ...

The appeal of the World Federation of Trade Unions for the broad unity of action of all working people, whatever their political and religious convictions and whatever trade unions they belong to, is finding a wide response throughout the world. The repudiation by the leaders of the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions of joint actions to defend the rights of the working people strikes a blow at the splitters themselves and is new indisputable evidence of their betrayal. The working people are strengthening unity from below, over the heads of the reactionary leaders. In the struggle for better working and living

LITERARY FAULTS (Continued From Page 13)

In August, 1951, Pravda and the Party and Soviet public of Azerbaidzhan exposed the reactionary nature of "Dede Korkut." Later antipopular tendencies were discovered in certain epic works of the Kazakh Republic and propagandists of the reactionary work "Korkut-Ata" in Turkmenia were exposed.

But despite all this the heads of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan, the Uzbek State Publishing House, the Language and Literature Institute of the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences and the republic Ministry of Education have not yet organized critical discussion of the "Alpamysh" and have not created public opinion around this dubious epic.

Moreover after Pravda's statement about the antipopular epic "Dede Korkut" a book entitled "The Folk Poetry of Uzbekistan" was published by the Uzbek State Publishing House, containing the "Alpamysh." In this version the translator L. Penkovsky again made additional alterations with the aim of further "democratizing" the folk epic.

All this is happening because a decisive struggle against idealization of the past is not being carried out in the Language and Literature Institute of the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences and the Union of Soviet Writers of the republic, and a proper rebuff is not being given to manifestations of bourgeois nationalism.

In their work on oral folklore and the determination of their importance, literary scholars, folklore experts and writers must start by determining to what extent a given work reflects the aspirations and strivings of the working people, helps them in the struggle to create a new life, to build a communist society.

In Newspaper Pages: CONCERNING THE 'ALPAMYSH' EPIC. (Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 14, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) The newspaper Pravda Vostoka, organ of the Party Central Committee of Uzbekistan, published an article Jan. 29 on "The Epic Poem 'Alpamysh.'" ...

What is the content of the "Alpamysh?" There is much in common in ideological direction between "Dede Korkut" and "Alpamysh." Both of them propagandize ideas and strivings that are alien to the working people.

The heroes of the "Alpamysh" are the ruling clique of the 16-clan Kongrat tribe, situated, with its herds, in the region of Lake Baisun. These herds and the rulers themselves are served by slaves. The central characters of the epic poem are the

conditions, for peace, they are united under the banner of the W.F.T.U. —the genuine defender of the interests of the masses of working people.

FARMING (Continued From Page 5) FEATURE

kilos of vegetables, 400,000 liters of milk, 12,000 suckling pigs and 15,000,000 rubles cash.

The following data show what the income of a collective farm family in leading collective farms is like: at the Stalin Collective Farm, Churayevsk District, Uzbek Republic, the family of collective farmer Rakhman Atamuradov, which has four able-bodied members, earned 2685 workday units in 1950 and received for them 50,000 rubles and 17 tons of grain and many other products. The family of collective farmer S. P. Anisimov (Lenin Collective Farm, Soviet District, Krasnodar Territory), which has six able-bodied members, earned 2500 workday units and received for them 12,500 rubles and 25 tons of grain, including 15 of wheat.

The struggle for further organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms requires thorough observance of the Collective Farm Statutes, pitiless struggle against those who violate them, the overcoming of survivals of the past in the thinking of backward collective farmers, constant concern for development of the communal economy of the collective farm, for transformation of each collective farm into a diversified economy marketing a great part of its output, for raising the value of the workday unit and for transforming it into a mighty instrument of struggle of the collective farm peasantry for communism. ...

FEATURE

khan of the Kongrat tribes Baiburi, his son Khakim-bek Alpamysh, the khan's brother Baisary, head of one of the clans, and Baisary's daughter Barchin-ai.

The epic presents as the embodiment of horrible "evil" and "sin" certain "infidels" occupying the land of the Oirats, six months' journey away. As the poem shows, the Oirat people lived peacefully, engaged in agriculture and stock raising and had no thought of raids upon the land of the Kongrats.

The plot from which the epic's story unfolds is a tale of discord arising within the ruling clique of the Kongrat tribe.

After quarreling with his brother over the *zyaket* (tax), Baisary rallies his tribe and sets forth for the Oirat lands. He comes not as one seeking refuge but to invade their lands, bringing horrors to the Oirats and laying waste everything in his path. ...

Championing Khakim-bek Alpamysh, the hero for whom the poem is named, researchers and preface writers have ascribed so many noble traits to him that it is hard to list them all. They see him as the very picture of a benefactor and humanitarian, the ideal knight, a man who loved to the point of self-sacrifice. Actually none of these qualities belong to Alpamysh. He dreams of something different: "To roam the world, punishing and killing foes." And as foes he counts all persons "of other faiths." For these feats Alpamysh receives the blessing of Islam's servant in the person of the Kalandar, who wishes him "glory and might."

During one of the battles in the Oirat land Alpamysh breaks into a peaceful Oirat town and "through street after street he rode, fiercer than a dragon," killing the people. ... The khans and beks glorified in the "Alpamysh" mete out bestial cruelty not only to their imagined foes but to their own servants, whom they torture. As a "joke" Alpamysh breaks the legs of 15 servants who come to help him dismount.

In the figure of the Oirat knight Karadzhan, who becomes Alpamysh's friend and adopts the Moslem faith, the epic glorifies servile obedience and bowing to the invader's strength, renown and wealth.

The introductions to "Alpamysh" and the researches devoted to it speak much of the people, but the people are absent from the poem itself except for a few shepherds who are depicted as the embodiment of spinelessness, stupidity and slavish obedience to their masters. These "representatives of the people"

(Continued on Page 45)

Marxism-Leninism

MAJESTIC PROGRAM OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION.—On Sixth Anniversary of J. V. Stalin's Speech at Feb. 9, 1946, Voters' Meeting. (By L. Ilyichev and P. Satyukov. Pravda, Feb. 9, pp. 1-2. 4000 words. Summary:) Six years ago, on Feb. 9, 1946, Comrade J. V. Stalin delivered a historic speech at an election meeting of voters of Stalin Electoral District in Moscow.

In this speech, which is a model of creative Marxism, Comrade Stalin gave a brilliant Marxist analysis of the pattern of social development and of the causes and nature of the second world war, which resulted from the second crisis in the capitalist system of world economy. With remarkable profundity Comrade Stalin explained the most important results of the patriotic war for the Soviet Union, demonstrated the role of the Communist Party in inspiring and organizing the victories of the Soviet people and outlined the Party's plans for the future—the program for communist construction in our country.

Comrade Stalin's historic speech has inspired and is inspiring the fighters for peace, democracy and socialism in all countries, and the Stalinist program for communist construction has become the militant program of action of our Party and the entire Soviet people.

The first postwar five-year plan has been successfully fulfilled. Acting on Comrade Stalin's injunction to the effect that expansion of steel, coal, pig iron and oil production was of prime importance, our Party has concentrated its attention on restoring and further developing heavy industry, and has achieved remarkable successes.

The construction, on Comrade Stalin's initiative, of the great hydroelectric stations and irrigation systems on the Volga and Dnieper, the Don and the Amu-Darya, marks a new stage in the development of the productive forces of the Soviet Union.

Honest people in all countries are forced to compare the statistics of the development of the camp of democracy and socialism with those of capitalist countries. They see before their eyes the flourishing of the Soviet economy and the decline of the capitalist countries. The Soviet people's victories in translating into reality the Stalinist program of communist construction are victories of international importance.

Communist Party

Party Life: AGAINST PEDANTRY IN WORK WITH PROPAGANDISTS. (By A. Navozov, Staff Correspondent for the Azerbaidzhan Republic. Pravda, Feb. 7, p. 2. 1300 words. Summary:) Baku—In recent years the political studies of the Communists of the Baku City Party organization have been conducted on an ever increasing scale. More than 70,000 Party and non-Party people are studying Marxism-Leninism independently or in political circles and schools. The Party organizations of the city have assigned more than 5000 politically trained Party members to propaganda work. In Baku 109 seminars for directors of political schools and circles and nonstaff consultants have been organized in 17 borough Party committees. Many of these seminars do good work; lectures on theory and methods are given for the propagandists; consultations are organized; experience is exchanged about how to conduct study circles and political schools; the seminar directors help the propagandists to select material.

But this is not the case in all the seminars. Many of them have serious shortcomings. The city Party committee's Propagandist and Agitator Center directs the seminars. Seven seminars for directors of borough seminars have been organized under it; they meet once a month. Some of these seminar directors dictate specimen plans for study circles on a routine subject and those taking part in the seminar sit and take hurried notes, like school children. This dictation lasts for an hour or two. In concentrating on specimen plans, the seminar directors lose sight of the main thing: to equip the propagandists with theoretical knowledge and to improve methods of conducting the study groups.

This method of conducting seminars is employed in other

places as well. A seminar for directors of higher study circles on Party history under the Shaumyan Borough Party Committee was conducted by Comrade Kurdyukov; it was studying V. I. Lenin's "Two Tactics of Social Democracy in Democratic Revolution." Comrade Kurdyukov read aloud a section of a specimen plan, then asked who wanted to speak. Since those wanting to speak were few, he began to call on them from a list. He did not try to develop a lively discussion. One comrade disagreed with another on the views of the different parties concerning armed insurrection. This was a chance to stir up the students, make them participate and discuss this question, but the director was indifferent and no discussion developed.

Seminars should be real schools of propaganda work where experience in conducting political studies is generalized, where the directors of political schools and circles discuss fundamental questions of theory and teaching methods. Some borough committees, instead of studying the experience of the best propagandists and making it accessible to everyone, are interested only in conducting so-called demonstration studies. These are of no use to the propagandists. It is strange that the republic newspaper Bakinskaya rabochy [Baku Worker], instead of criticizing this useless undertaking, praised the work of the seminar in "conducting demonstration studies in political schools with the participation of all the propagandists."

The Dzhabaridze Borough Committee's seminars for propagandists are conducted on a low ideological level. Out of 32 study circle directors not more than ten attend the seminar. The same thing could be said of many seminars in City, October and several other borough Party committees. Serious shortcomings in the propagandists' seminars, particularly a lack of the necessary directives on methods, have a bad effect on the studies in political circles and schools.

The questions arise: Why are pedantic methods used in work with propagandists? Why are such shortcomings in the work of the political schools and circles possible? The trouble is that the city Party committee has slackened its guidance of Party education. The borough Party committee officials have justly complained that the city committee's propaganda and agitation department gives them very little help in organizing good lectures for propagandists on theory and methods. The Baku Party organization has sufficient cadres of propagandists. The supervision of their activities must be improved and the shortcomings in Party education remedied.

Party Life: MORE ATTENTION TO EDUCATION OF YOUTH. (By I. Zinkovich, Staff Correspondent for the Belorussian Republic. Pravda, Feb. 11, p. 2. 900 words. Condensed text:) Grodno Province, Belorussia—Recently the second secretaries of the Young Communist League district committees were called to the Grodno Province Party Committee. ...

Everyone expected that Comrade Avkhimovich, province Party committee first secretary, would be mainly interested in problems of the Communist education of the youth. However, the expectations of the Y.C.L. leaders were not justified. He was interested in other, economic problems.

Literally on the eve of the meeting an interview with the province Y.C.L. committee secretaries was held in the province Party committee. And here all the talk was about economic questions.

This sort of thing has happened before in the Grodno Province Party Committee: its officials take an interest in the Y.C.L. organizations only from time to time, mainly in connection with economic tasks. ...

Unfortunately, questions of the ideological education of the youth do not receive the proper attention in Grodno Province Party Committee. Strange as it may seem, even at the province conference on ideological work, which the province Party committee held recently, the Party officials did not really say anything about the Communist education of the youth and the role of the Y.C.L. organizations in this. ...

The work of the Y.C.L. political study circles here does not meet the growing demands of the youth. Many Y.C.L. organizations of the province have permitted serious mistakes in the recruitment of people for these study circles. Mainly concerned with Young Communists, they have devoted very little attention to young people not in the Y.C.L. and have

not adequately explained to them the importance of political studies. The province and district Party committees have not corrected the Y.C.L. organization leaders or helped them to organize political studies. As a result a considerable part of the young people do not study anywhere.

The situation is aggravated still further by the fact that in many of the circles the studies are conducted on a very low ideological level. ...

The state of political education in the villages of the province is still worse. Frequent interruptions in the studies are permitted here. In Volkovysk District 28 study circles seriously lagged behind their schedule. The same thing is true in Zelva, Zheludok and several other districts.

The fact that the number of lagging study circles in the province is not only not decreasing but, on the contrary, is increasing constantly causes alarm. The Party organizations exert insufficient control over the work of Communist propagandists handling the political education of the youth. ...

Another important sector of the education of the youth—lecture propaganda—presents a still more unpleasant picture. It is particularly badly carried on in the villages. From time to time lectures are given in Radun, Zelva, Porozovsky and Zheludok Districts. The matter has reached such a point that in scores of schools in Zheludok District, for instance, not a single lecture was given for young people in the course of the whole past year. And some collective farms have not seen a lecturer for almost two years.

The neglect of lecture propaganda is to be explained in particular by the careless attitude toward this matter of the Party and Y.C.L. agencies. There is a lecture staff under the province Y.C.L. committee but most of its members do not have a higher education and some have not even finished secondary school. ...

It would seem that the province Party organizations should help the province Y.C.L. committee strengthen the lecture staff and enliven the lecture work among the young people. But they have not yet done anything concrete in this matter.

The statistics of the growth of the Y.C.L. ranks also reveal the neglect of educational work among the youth. More than half of the primary Y.C.L. units have not grown any larger. Y.C.L. organizations have not yet been set up on 300 collective farms. However, the province Y.C.L. committee does not attribute serious significance to these facts.

The Grodno Province Party committee should improve the guidance of the Y.C.L. organizations and devote more attention to the Communist education of the youth.

Party Life: BOROUGH COMMITTEE AND ITS LECTURE STAFF. (By O. Egadze and G. Khutsishvili, Staff Correspondents for the Georgian Republic. Pravda, Feb. 11, p. 2. 550 words. Summary:) Tbilisi—Comrade Abuladze, nonstaff lecturer from The Twenty-Six Commissars Borough, Tbilisi, came to a ceramics combine and gave a lecture on the struggle against vestiges of capitalism in the minds of the people. He mounted the rostrum and monotonously read out his written lecture, which was composed mainly of excerpts from various newspaper and magazine articles. The lecture did not satisfy the audience and they reported this to the borough committee, which did nothing about it. Abuladze continued to give unsatisfactory lectures.

There are scores of factories, plants and construction projects in The Twenty-Six Commissars Borough, and all the people working there take a lively interest in current events in our country and abroad. They want to hear good lectures. Recently the borough Party committee has devoted more attention to lecture propaganda; it takes an interest in the subject matter of the lectures and sees that lectures are given regularly to the workers, but it forgets about the qualitative side of lecture propaganda. Many of the lectures are similar to articles published in the press, although oral propaganda should differ greatly from printed propaganda both in form and language. This is not always the fault of the lecturers; they are often inexperienced in this kind of work, and the borough committee does not help them. The lecture staff meets very seldom, mostly to hand out topics and not to discuss the lectures prepared. Last year only three of the 40 lectures were discussed by the group and those only formally.

The borough committee officials seem to think that there are very few people in the borough who can be entrusted with giving lectures. Of course there are no higher educational institutions here, as there are in other boroughs of the city, but still there are many teachers and engineers here who could give lectures. The borough committee does not know these people, however.

The borough committee must raise the level of its lecture propaganda. The Tbilisi City Party Committee should help the borough committee in this matter by sending its experienced lectures and propagandists to the borough more often.

Young Communist League

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'CHARACTER TRAINING OF YOUTH IS IMPORTANT PARTY CONCERN.'* (Pravda, Feb. 8, p. 2. Complete text:) The editorial published under the above heading Jan. 4 noted that the Tatar Province Party Committee had failed to heed vital shortcomings in the work of the republic's schools and Young Pioneer organizations. Having discussed this article, the bureau of the Tatar Province Party Committee has recognized the criticism as correct. The resolution passed notes that the district and city Party committees did not give practical assistance to the Young Communist League organizations in improving Young Pioneer work and in fulfilling the resolution of the seventh plenary session of the Y.C.L. Central Committee.

The province Party committee bureau has outlined measures to remedy shortcomings and strengthen guidance of the Young Pioneer organizations' work in the republic schools. In order to give practical help to the district Party committees, the Y.C.L. organizations and the public education agencies in improving Young Pioneer work, it has been decided to send a group of Party and Y.C.L. aktiv members to the districts.

State and Law

Letter to the Editor: COGENT FACTS. (By F. Golovko, Zootechnician of Suzem District Department of Agriculture. Izvestia, Feb. 7, p. 2. 225 words. Summary:) Bryansk Province—Road building is in a bad way in Suzem District, Bryansk Province: old bridges are not being repaired, destroyed ones are not being rebuilt, some roads are impassable. For the second year now correspondence has dragged on between the district and province organizations about the reconstruction of collapsed bridges leading across the Tura and into the Chernaya gat. The Bryansk Province Highway Department keeps sending the Suzem Highway Department strict orders to rebuild the bridges; in reply they receive reassuring promises, but nothing is done. While this bureaucratic correspondence continues, trucks and carts are detouring past the destroyed bridges and traveling through the fields of the Molotov and Road to Communism Collective Farms. About 100 hectares of land planted to grain crops have already been ruined.

The province and district organizations should draw the proper conclusions from these facts, which show convincingly what results from lack of attention to road construction.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'ZIGANSHIN GETS ANGRY.'† (Pravda, Feb. 11, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Tatar Province Party Committee has discussed S. Bakhtiarov's feuilleton printed in Pravda under the above heading Dec. 10 and has recognized it as correct.

A. Ziganshin, head of the agricultural propaganda administration of the Tatar Republic Ministry of Agriculture, has been reprimanded for his tendentious, unobjective attitude toward Comrade Anodin, a scientist of the Kazan Selection Station, in conducting the conference of specialists.

The province committee bureau has issued directives on necessary measures to help the selection station and Comrade Anodin in research work.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 1, pp. 16-17.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 50, pp. 37-38.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'ALOOOF FROM PRACTICAL WORK OF THE SOVIETS.'* (Izvestia, Feb. 8, p. 3. Complete text:) A letter was printed under the above heading in Izvestia Jan. 17 from V. Finkova, Secretary of the Kalinin City Soviet Executive Committee, who criticized the magazine *Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo* for its unsatisfactory treatment of the work of the Soviets.

The editorial board of *Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo* has recognized this criticism as completely correct. Editor in Chief Prof. Kozhevnikov reports that the editors, together with the department of state law of the U.S.S.R. and people's democracies at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Law Institute have considerably expanded the plan for articles on the work of the Soviets to be published in 1952.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'PRECISION AND EFFICIENCY IN WORK.'† (Izvestia, Feb. 12, p. 2. Complete text:) The article published under the above heading in Izvestia Jan. 10 criticized the shortcomings in the work of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture on improving the breeding qualities of Kholmogory livestock.

The Chief Animal Husbandry Administration of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture has recognized the criticism as correct and has reported to the editors what measures have been taken to remedy the shortcomings noted in the newspaper.

Under the guidance of the All-Soviet Animal Husbandry Institute, the specialists of the Kholmogory State Breeding and Experiment Station have drawn up a plan for breeding in future years. State breeding stations for Kholmogory cattle are being set up in Moscow and Vologda Provinces.

In order to organize exchange of experience the ministry recently held a conference of livestock breeders in which the chairmen and specialists of leading collective farms took part.

The All-Soviet Farm Feed Institute is sending a scientist to the Archangel Animal Husbandry Experiment Station to give it methodological assistance.

Women

On Party Themes: ADVANCEMENT AND TRAINING OF CADRES OF WOMEN. (By K. Aliyeva, Secretary of the Turkmenian Communist Party Central Committee. Pravda, Feb. 12, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) Under the Soviet regime the daughters of the Turkmenian people have become masters of their fate. They are taking an active part in building communism on a par with men.

The republic's Party organization shows constant solicitude for improving the work of schools and higher educational institutions and for ensuring a large attendance by women in these schools. The bureau of the Turkmenian Communist Party Central Committee has passed a number of resolutions to improve the organization of the education of young girls. Besides a network of seven-year and secondary schools, secondary boarding schools for girls have been opened in the province and district centers. Improvement of the education of young girls has been discussed in Party and Young Communist League organizations and at meetings of collective farmers.

The work of women's councils set up on collective and state farms, at industrial, transport and communication enterprises and in institutions plays an important part in the education of cadres of women. The principal task of these councils is to help Party organizations and the directors of enterprises and collective farms to increase the participation of women in work and to draw them into socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans. The council *aktiv* ensures observation of Soviet laws on work by women and on safeguarding the health of mothers and children.

The Party organizations direct the work of the women's councils. The city and district Party committees hold regular seminars for the women's councils at which political reports on the tasks of economic and cultural development are given.

Many Party organizations have begun to hold district conferences for women. Of course we do not isolate work among women from the general work of Party, Soviet, trade union and Y.C.L. organizations among workers.

We still have much to do in training national cadres of women. We still have some Party committees which are still afraid to promote young and able women to administrative posts. Take, for instance, Kalininsk District in Tashauz Province, a major cotton growing area. More than half of the collective farmers here are women, but there is not a single woman chairman or vice-chairman of a collective farm or head of a livestock section. The Merv Province Party Committee does not devote sufficient attention to the growth and education of cadres of women. The republic ministries, particularly of the light and food industries, cotton growing and agriculture are not sufficiently concerned with training women.

There are serious shortcomings in organization of the education of young girls. Many academic institutions and secondary schools do not fulfill their plans for educating Turkmenian girls, and many students drop out of school. Some Party organizations do not take active measures to get the maximum number of girls who have finished the seventh or tenth grades to continue their education in secondary and higher educational institutions. Ashkhabad and Bakharden Districts are particularly bad in this respect.

By improving Party organizational and political work the republic Party organizations will raise the level of women's education and draw more Turkmenian women into the building of communism.

National Economy

RESULTS OF FULFILLMENT OF STATE PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN REPUBLIC NATIONAL ECONOMY FOR 1951.—Report of the Russian Republic Central Statistical Administration. (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 7, p. 1. 2600 words. Summary:) The 1951 gross output plan was fulfilled by Russian Republic and local industry 104%. Republic and local industry continued to improve quality and extend the assortment of goods produced. Although the year's gross output plan was fulfilled and overfulfilled, not all ministries and departments met the quotas established for assortment and quality of production. The Russian Republic Ministry of Light Industry did not completely fulfill quotas for output of certain types of stockings, the Ministry of Local Industry did not produce china, earthenware and metal kitchenware in the assortment planned and the Russian Republic Council of Producers' Cooperatives and Council of Lumbering Cooperatives failed to meet the plan for certain types of furniture.

Gross output of republic and local industry in the Russian Republic rose 15% in comparison with 1950, and utilization of equipment improved. In accordance with the state supply plan, Russian republic industry received considerably more raw materials, supplies, fuel, electric power and equipment in 1951 than in 1950. Expenditure of all these per unit of output was reduced in 1951 in comparison with 1950, and in many branches of industry was lower than the planned norms. The 1951 plan for lowering the unit cost of industrial production was overfulfilled. Unit costs were about 4% lower in 1951 than in 1950, not counting savings effected by lower prices on raw materials and supplies.

Russian Republic agriculture achieved new successes in 1951. The area planted to all crops increased 5,700,000 hectares in comparison with 1950. The area under cotton, sugar beet, sunflowers and other technical crops was considerably extended, as was that under perennial and annual grasses and root fodder and silage crops.

The plan for winter sowing was overfulfilled by the collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations of the republic, and 5,000,000 more hectares were plowed for spring crops than in the fall of 1950.

Increased numbers of tractors, combines and other farm machinery carried out 19% more work on collective farms than in 1950. At present more than two-thirds of all field work on collective farms is done by M.T.S. All plowing and 75% of seed drilling is mechanized, and 68% of all grain

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 3, pp. 28-29.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 27-28.

crops on collective farms were harvested by combine in 1951. All major agricultural operations are mechanized on state farms.

The number of collective farms using electric power for processing grain and fodder, supplying water, milking cows and shearing sheep has considerably increased.

The number of livestock on collective and state farms continued to increase in 1951. Most of the stock is now communally owned.

On collective farms the livestock head increased as follows in 1951: cattle 10% (including cows 10%), pigs 25%, sheep and goats 16% and horses 10%. Numbers of poultry increased more than 50%.

On state farms of the Russian Republic Ministry of State Farms the number of cattle increased 13% during 1951, including a 15% increase in cows; pigs increased 16%, sheep and goats 24%, horses 13% and poultry 21%.

Erosion-control shelter belts were planted over an area of 535,000 hectares.

Freight turnover by the Russian Republic Ministry of Trucking increased 18% in 1951 as compared with 1950, and the freight transportation plan was overfulfilled. Regular bus service between cities increased, and 19% more passengers were carried than in 1950.

Freight turnover by river transportation of the Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Chief Administration for the Transport Development of Small Rivers increased 15% in comparison with 1950, and freight shipments increased 23%.

Capital repairs on republic and local roads and bridges were 50% above the 1950 level; however, the republic Council of Ministers' Chief Highway Administration did not fulfill its plan.

The Russian Republic Ministry of Housing increased its volume of construction and installation work 12% over 1950, and the republic Council of Ministers' Chief Administration for Rural and Collective Farm Construction increased its volume of construction almost 50%. Construction was generally faster and less costly, though certain organizations did not ensure fulfillment of norms for cost reduction.

State enterprises, institutions and local Soviets completed a total of more than 17,000,000 square meters of housing in 1951, and in addition about 100,000 houses were completed in rural areas.

Development of Soviet trade continued in 1951, aided by the fourth retail price reduction decreed by the Soviet government. Fifteen per cent more goods were sold to the population through the state and cooperative trade network in 1951 than in 1950, about 4000 new stores were opened and sales of farm products at collective farm markets increased.

The number of workers and employees in republic and local industry was 4% greater at the end of 1951 than at the end of 1950.

Two hundred thirty-six thousand qualified young workers were graduated from trade, railroad, mining and factory schools in 1951 and were assigned to work in industry, construction and transport. More than 1,000,000 workers and employees improved their qualifications through apprenticeship and special courses.

Labor productivity increased 8% in 1951 in comparison with 1950.

The number of seven-year and secondary schools increased by 2800 during 1951. The number of children in the fifth to tenth grades of these schools increased by 1,400,000. Eight hundred seventy-one thousand students studied in 521 higher educational institutions (including correspondence courses) in 1951, and 844,000 in technical schools and other specialized secondary educational institutions (including correspondence courses). More than 120,000 young specialists graduated from higher educational institutions and more than 185,000 from technical schools.

In 1951 the Russian Republic had more than 68,000 clubs and more than 200,000 libraries of all types with a total of about 500,000,000 books.

More than 3000 new motion picture installations were set up in the republic in 1951.

Hospitals, dispensaries and other medical institutions increased in number in 1951, and the number of doctors in

the republic rose 6%. Six per cent more working people availed themselves of rest home and sanatorium services than in 1950.

Municipal improvement continued as in past years. Output of electric power by municipal power stations increased 10% over 1950; the supply of gas for domestic use increased 19% and of water 6%. Trolley buses carried 20% more passengers than in 1950, buses 30% more and taxis 34% more. Paving and asphalt work continued on a broad scale.

NATIONAL ECONOMY OF UNION REPUBLICS IN 1951.

(Pravda, Feb. 8-9, p. 2, 2700 words; Izvestia, 2200 words.

Summary:) Ukraine Republic. Kiev (Tass)—The plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled 103%. Output increased 18% over last year. Production of pig iron increased 18%, steel 22%, rolled metal 20% and coke 10%. Extraction of iron ore rose 19%, of manganese ore 29% and of coal 10%. Production of steam turbines rose 40%, of lift trucks 34%, of tractor-drawn cultivators 18% and of grain combines 21%. Production of clothing, footwear and other consumers' goods increased considerably.

Labor productivity increased 11% over the 1951 level.

Collective farms in the republic planted 700,000 hectares of winter crops more than in 1950, including 612,000 hectares more of winter wheat. Machine and Tractor Stations performed 17% more work in 1951 than in 1950. Almost all collective farm plowing and 80% of all sowing is mechanized, and almost half the total area of grain crops was harvested by combines.

The number of communally owned livestock on collective farms increased as follows: cattle 21% (including cows 41%), pigs 25%, sheep and goats 29% and horses 8%. Poultry increased more than 50%.

Erosion control belts were planted over 107,000 hectares of the republic in 1951.

Belorussian Republic. Minsk—The gross industrial output plan was fulfilled 103%, and production was 18% over the 1950 level. The plan for production of the most important types of industrial products—metal-cutting machine tools, portable power units, electric motors, window glass, slate, lumber and flax fabrics—was overfulfilled, as was the peat production plan. However, the Ministries of the Light Food Meat and Dairy Industries, and of Local Industry, underfulfilled the plan for certain types of goods.

The area planted to sugar beets increased 24% in 1951, while the area under grain and bean crops, flax and feed crops also increased. The collective farms did much work in draining swamps and clearing arable land and pastures. Machine and Tractor Stations performed 36% more tractor work on the collective farms than in 1950.

Georgian Republic. Tbilisi (Tass)—The gross industrial output plan was fulfilled 108%, and output was 13% over 1950. The plan was fulfilled for most important goods.

Production of manganese was 119% of 1950, of coal 116%, of steel 310%, of electric power 118%, of metal-cutting machine tools 111%, of woolen fabrics 117%, of silk fabrics 124% and of tea 109%.

The plan for planting winter crops was overfulfilled, 17% more winter wheat being planted than in 1950. Machine and Tractor Stations performed 33% more agricultural work than in 1950, and work on laying out new tea plantations was 43% above the 1950 level.

Moldavian Republic. Kishinev (Tass)—The annual plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled 113%, and the volume of industrial production was 41% greater than in 1950. The plan was substantially fulfilled for internal combustion engines, canned goods, animal fats and vegetable oils, cigarettes, hard leather goods and knitwear. However, the Ministries of the Lumber, Light and Local Industries did not meet the quotas for production of certain important types of goods.

In agriculture, the area planted to volatile oil crops more than doubled, while that under sugar beets increased 150% and under cotton 900%. Sowing of perennial grasses was 75% above 1950. Machine and Tractor Stations performed 39% more work than in 1950.

Latvian Republic. Riga (Tass)—The plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled 107%, and production was 19% above the 1950 level. The plans of smelting, metal rolling, pig iron casting, production of building materials and of a number of

consumers' goods and foodstuffs, cutting and hauling lumber and catching fish were overfulfilled. However, certain industries, administrations and enterprises did not meet each of the plan quotas separately.

The 1951 grain deliveries plan was fulfilled 20 days earlier than in 1950, and the collective farms delivered two and one half times more wheat than the peasant farms of the republic produced before collectivization. Plans for delivery of potatoes, hay, wool, roots and kok-sagyz were fulfilled.

The republic's collective farms fulfilled the plan for planting winter crops and extended the area sown to these crops.

Kirgiz Republic. Frunze (Tass)—The 1951 gross industrial output plan was fulfilled 103% in the Kirgiz Republic. Volume of output was 17% over last year.

Machine and Tractor Stations performed 16% more work on collective farms than in 1950. The area sown to technical crops increased 10%. The annual plan for irrigation was overfulfilled, and collective and state farms of the republic fulfilled the plan for grain deliveries and procurement of flax seed, grapes, silkworm cocoons and hides.

Tadzhik Republic. Stalinabad (Tass)—The gross industrial output plan was fulfilled 101%, and volume of production rose 21% over 1950. Tadzhikistan fulfilled the unginned cotton deliveries plan by Dec. 17, and 80% of the cotton delivered was of select and first grades. The state plan for grain deliveries was also fulfilled ahead of schedule. The plan for planting winter crops for the 1952 harvest has been completely fulfilled.

Estonian Republic. Tallin (Tass)—The gross industrial output plan was fulfilled 104%, and industrial output increased 24% in comparison with 1950. The plan for various industrial and consumers' goods was overfulfilled.

The area sown for the 1951 harvest increased 15% on state farms and 17% on collective farms in comparison with 1950. Machine and Tractor Stations performed twice as much work on the collective farms as last year.

Uzbek Republic. Tashkent (Tass)—The gross industrial output plan was fulfilled 103%, and production increased 23% in comparison with 1950. The planned quotas for most important types of products were exceeded.

Tractor work on farms was 27% over 1950, and the plan for winter planting of grain crops was fulfilled 104%.

Lithuanian Republic. Vilnius (Tass)—The gross industrial output plan was fulfilled 107.7%, and gross output rose 24% in comparison with 1950. The quota for production of metal-cutting machine tools was overfulfilled 71%, and the plan for electric motors 26%. The plans for peat, heating boilers, lumber and various clothing and food products were also overfulfilled.

Collective and state farms fulfilled the grain, wool and milk deliveries plans ahead of schedule. Machine and Tractor Stations increased the volume of their work more than 150% as compared with 1950.

NATIONAL ECONOMY OF AZERBAIDZHAN REPUBLIC IN 1951. (Izvestia, Feb. 12, p. 2; Pravda, Feb. 14. 275 words. Summary:) Baku (Tass)—The gross industrial output plan was fulfilled 102%, and gross production increased 12% over 1950.

Plans were overfulfilled for output of oil, oil industry equipment, radio receivers, cotton and woolen fabrics and various food products.

Collective and state farms fulfilled the cotton deliveries plan 101.3% and the wheat deliveries plan 115.3%, delivering 2,537,000 poods more wheat than in 1950. As compared with 1950, 25,180 centners more wool, 20,000 centners more grapes, 2150 centners more green tea and 1170 centners more raw silk were delivered to the state. The plan for winter planting of grain crops was fulfilled 105.3%, and the winter sowing plan for all crops 114%.

TRAINS RUN TO KAKHOVKA. (Pravda, Feb. 10, p. 1. Complete text:) Fyodorovka Station, Stalin Railroad (Tass)—Trains started moving Feb. 9 on the new Fyodorovka-Kakhovka railroad line. In a short time the builders did a large amount of work, laying 150 kilometers of permanent roadbed and equipping four stations.

A colorfully decorated train stood ready with equipment and material for the great construction project of communism. After a meeting Comrade Ivanov, Secretary of the Zaporozhye

Province Party Committee, cut the red ribbon. Engineer Comrade Bukhtiarov drove the first train to Kakhovka.

Passenger service will begin on this line in the near future.

ON THE INSTILLING OF SOCIALIST LABOR DISCIPLINE.

(By S. Titarenko and I. Nikanorov. Pravda, Feb. 6, p. 2, 3700 words. Summary:) Conscious socialist labor discipline and the economic and political activity and initiative of the masses are a mighty source of strength for the Soviet state. Communism begins, Lenin taught, where selfless care is displayed by the rank-and-file workers to increase labor productivity and to guard every pood of grain, coal, iron and other products belonging to society as a whole. Therefore the labor of the workers ought to be organized so that its productivity rises from month to month and from quarter to quarter. Violation of labor discipline, production of poor-quality output, a careless attitude toward machine tools and equipment, all inflict serious harm on the national economy. Absenteeism or tardiness at work by individuals frequently damages the work of the entire staff, leading to failure to adhere to schedules and to reduced labor productivity.

Socialist labor organization is directly related to strictest control over the relations between labor and consumption, to application of the principle: from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work. The basic principle of socialism harmoniously combines the working people's public and personal interests.

Carrying out the socialist principle of payment according to the quantity and quality of labor, the Party and government resolutely combat elements of equalization, carrying out a policy of wage differentiation based on the nature of the work and the qualifications of the workers. This provides a stimulus for advancement of nonqualified workers into the ranks of qualified workers and a stimulus for improved qualifications.

Under present conditions of collective farm construction, when workers in agriculture are solving the main task of considerably increasing the yields of all agricultural crops and bringing about a swift increase in the numbers of commonly owned livestock and a considerable rise in its productivity, an exceptional role is played by the further organizational-economic strengthening of the collective farms and an improvement in the whole system of organizing the labor of collective farmers.

Carrying out its economic-organizational and cultural-educational tasks, the Soviet state is training the working people in the spirit of strict observance of labor and state discipline. For these purposes the socialist state uses various means for encouraging good work and taking punitive action against violators of labor and state discipline. In connection with this the importance of mass organizations is becoming greater, especially that of the trade unions, which are organizations including all workers and employees, a genuine mass school of communism.

The number of workers and employees in the U.S.S.R. grows from year to year, now totaling 40,800,000. The Party directs all the political-educational and cultural mass work of the trade unions toward the fostering of a communist attitude toward labor by the workers and employees. The trade unions are called upon to develop socialist competition more broadly as the communist method of construction, the means for maximum unleashing of the creative forces and energy of the millions of working people.

Production conferences are an important form of the work of trade union organizations for strengthening labor discipline. They help to mobilize the masses of the workers in a responsible attitude toward production, in implacability toward shortcomings, stagnation and violations of labor discipline.

In education for socialist labor discipline among young people the role of Young Communist League organizations is constantly increasing. It is the duty of these organizations to help the young workers settle down in production, to absorb a sense of labor discipline, to increase their qualifications and master advanced work methods more quickly.

The strengthening of socialist labor discipline is indissolubly linked with constant care on the part of industrial managements and Party, trade union and other public organiza-

tions to improve housing, welfare and cultural facilities for the working people.

An enormous role is played by our Bolshevik press in fostering socialist labor discipline. The press trains the masses by generalizing and widely disseminating concrete examples and models of good work. At the same time the press marshals public opinion against violators of socialist labor discipline and disorganizers of production.

The further growth among the masses of a conscious, communist attitude toward labor, toward the interests of the state, is multiplying the sources of strength of Soviet society and speeding its advance toward communism.

Industry

(Editorial)—FULFILL THE PLAN FOR ALL TYPES OF OUTPUT. (Izvestia, Feb. 12, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... The various indices of the state plan are indissolubly connected and form a single unit. That is why failure to fulfill even one index can lead to a disturbance of this harmonious unity, to breakdowns in the development of individual branches of industry and damage to the national economy. ...

The results of the work of Soviet industry in 1951 show that it has considerably increased the volume of production, obtained a further improvement in quality and extended the assortment of production. Many ministries not only fulfilled but overfulfilled the plan for major types of industrial production.

At the same time, a number of branches of industry did not fulfill quotas for the production and marketing of various types of products in the required assortment. ...

There are serious shortcomings in the fulfillment of assortment plans by enterprises of local industry and the producers' cooperatives. Local Soviet executive committees frequently fail to control fulfillment of plans for various types of production. Such is the situation in the city of Molotov. Taking advantage of this, the directors of the Molotov City Producers' Cooperative Council fulfilled the plan for gross output of furniture more than 200%, but produced only 6% of the quota of chairs, 16% of sofas and 21% of children's beds. Meanwhile the quota for production of down quilts was fulfilled 300%. The explanation is simple: a good deal of work is required to make chairs, tables, sofas and children's beds, whereas it is very easy to stuff a down quilt. ...

It is time to understand that the state needs not only fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan, but fulfillment and overfulfillment of a sort which ensures the national economy of the output it needs. ...

FOR FULL MASTERY OF NEW EQUIPMENT. (By Staff Correspondent F. Kozhukhov. Pravda, Feb. 12, p. 2. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Gorlovka—The miners of the Donets Basin have obtained great production successes in the postwar years. The Donets coal field has passed the prewar level of output and is now producing far more than in 1940. Extensive use of first-class Soviet machinery has played a decisive role in increasing coal output. ...

New and important successes in providing Donets Basin mines with advanced coal-mining equipment were achieved in 1951. The mechanization of operations in gently sloping coal mines is being accompanied by the technical re-equipping of mines in the Donets Basin's Central District, where steeply sloping seams are being worked. ... Attempts were made to use cutting machines here, but though these machines worked successfully where seams sloped gently, they did not prove their value in the mines of the Central Coal District. ... Late in 1949 the first combine for steeply sloping mines appeared at the Rumyantsev Mine in Gorlovka. ... This new combine cuts the coal seam from top to bottom, and shoring up after it is easy and safe. It does the work of 20 to 25 miners and is the first coal-cutting machine in the history of world mining technology that operates on compressed air. ...

The mechanization of coal cutting in steeply sloping seams is being accompanied by a break with the old method of mining which has been practiced for many years. A radical reorganization of work methods is essential. A considerable amount

of work must be done on the upper air courses. Special attention must be paid to high-speed work in preparing for actual coal extraction.

Nevertheless, in certain mines no timely preparations have been made for the introduction of mining machinery, and mechanization is carried out in a formalist manner. In addition, the managers of certain coal enterprises assign combines to work where conditions are completely unfavorable for them. This results in the discrediting of new mining machinery. ...

Priority attention should be paid to mechanization of mines working steeply sloping seams. ...

Problems of Science and Technology: SCIENCE AND THE OIL INDUSTRY. (By M. Aliyev, President of the Azerbaidzhan Republic Academy of Sciences. Izvestia, Feb. 7, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) A number of important problems bearing on further development of the oil industry and oil science are being studied in the institutes of the Azerbaidzhan Republic Academy of Sciences. The oil expedition organized by the academy and the I. M. Gubkin Geology Institute in 1951 and working in close cooperation with the Azerbaidzhan Oil and Azerbaidzhan Offshore Oil Combines has made important new contributions to evaluating the real potentialities of Azerbaidzhan oil deposits. Study of this work and the geological material gathered together over decades have greatly increased our estimates of oil reserves in deposits now being tapped. With a view to maximum use of existing reserves measures are being worked out for use of secondary recovery methods.

In 1951 G. N. Gaziyeu of the Azerbaidzhan Republic Academy of Sciences and Doctors of Sciences A. G. Aliyev and M. V. Abramovich supervised the compilation of plans for applying secondary recovery methods at a number of major installations. In addition to the above work scientists of the Geology Institute conducted extensive laboratory and field research on potential oil resources of individual areas of the republic, and also solved a number of theoretical questions concerning the formation of oil and gas deposits. Much attention was given to Tertiary, Cretaceous and Jurassic deposits, more than a dozen teams being sent out to various parts of the republic for such studies.

Preparations for publication of a large three-volume work on Azerbaidzhan geology constitute one of the achievements of the Geology Institute in 1951. Two more volumes will be compiled in 1952, in addition to a number of monographs on the geology and oil deposits of the Apsheron Peninsula and other provinces of the republic.

Under the leadership of Doctor of Sciences M. F. Nagiyev, the Azerbaidzhan Republic Academy of Sciences' Oil Institute has developed an original process for intensified refining of heavy oil residues which will considerably increase the yield of light oil products with the expenditure of comparatively little time and funds.

A group under the leadership of Yu. G. Mamedaliyev of the Azerbaidzhan Republic Academy of Sciences has developed a new refining process which will permit a considerable increase in the utilization of oil resources. This group has also found a new catalytic process for converting heavy fractions obtained in cracking into high-quality diesel, tractor and other fuels.

Many of the problems being studied by the Oil Institute are being solved with the help of a number of other institutes of the Azerbaidzhan Republic Academy of Sciences and workers in the oil industry. In recent years much work has been done by workers of the Azerbaidzhan Oil Refining Research Institute and the Azerbaidzhan Oil Refineries Combine. They have developed a new catalytic refining process and have synthesized new additives for both lubricants and motor fuels which are superior to all known at the present time. All of these developments are being widely used.

Years of research by Masters of Sciences G. Kh. Efendiyev, Z. Zulfugarov, I. L. Bagbanly, M. Miskarli and others in the Chemistry Institute have resulted in the development of a number of worth-while recommendations. The possibility has been demonstrated of using the republic's extensive deposits of bentonite clay to refine lubricating oils. Industrial tests of these oils made last year have shown that gumbrin, which is now used for this purpose, can be replaced by local clays, thus effecting great savings.

It has been found that several types of rock can be used as raw material for catalyzers in oil refining.

A means of preparing clay compounds has been worked out with the aim of combining at a factory all the operations of preparing, chemically processing and weighting clay compounds which are now done at the drilling sites. The Chemistry Institute has also proposed a new type of weighting compound for medium-weight clay mixtures. It is outstanding for the ease with which it can be obtained and can replace a considerable amount of the hematite now used.

The Energetics Institute has worked with the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics to develop a method and apparatus for automatic regulation of the operation of compressor wells. Research is now in progress to make drilling processes automatic.

In connection with the need to provide a power base for the republic's rapidly developing oil industry our scientists are developing a long-range plan for the electric power system, including provisions for extensive use of water resources. The Energetics Institute has prepared for printing a monograph entitled "Water Power Resources of Azerbaidzhan."

In connection with the oil expedition's investigation of the problem of maximum utilization of oil deposits the Energetics Institute is engaged in research on the motion of oil in deposits.

However, the Azerbaidzhan Republic Academy of Sciences' research institutes still do not give adequate help to the republic's oil industry, and strengthening of the creative cooperation between scientists and production workers is still far from adequate. The practical application of completed research projects is unsatisfactory and points to the need for practical assistance by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Oil Industry.

Scientists are confronted with the responsible task of further studying the geology of oil deposits and the long-range oil potentialities of new areas. They must perfect exploitation methods and see that secondary recovery methods are more widely used. Further improvement in the quality of motor fuels and lubricants and an increase in the supply of them through more thorough refining is no less important a task. Much work lies ahead in extracting local minerals for use in the oil industry, in further studying the republic's power resources and in introducing on a broad scale automatically controlled operations.

We will devote all our efforts and knowledge to fulfilling the responsible tasks set by our great leader, the inspirer and organizer of our victories, the coryphaeus of advanced Soviet science, Comrade Stalin.

(Editorial)—MORE LUMBER FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY! (Pravda, Feb. 6, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... Every year the productive capacity of the lumber industry is growing and its output increasing. As is known, the lumber industry increased its output of marketable lumber 17% in 1951 as compared with 1950.

Enterprises of the lumber industry have all the facilities for fulfilling and overfulfilling state plans and at the same time developing their productive capacity and systematically speeding up the felling and hauling of lumber. Nevertheless, these possibilities are still not being energetically utilized. Otherwise it would be impossible to explain the fact that last year the lumber industry was virtually the only branch of the national economy which was in debt to the state, fulfilling the 1951 plan only 94%.

This year many enterprises of the lumber industry are working unsatisfactorily. This is shown by the fact that the Ministry of the Lumber Industry and the majority of its enterprises are behind with fulfillment of the autumn and winter felling plan.

One of the main reasons for this failure is poor utilization of machinery in many lumbering enterprises. In the lumber camps of the Kotlas, Dvina and Kirov Lumber Trusts, for example, dozens of tractors, skidding winches and pieces of hauling machinery regularly stood idle during the crucial period of winter felling. ...

The Ministry of the Lumber Industry is not taking the necessary measures to eliminate shortcomings in the work of trusts and lumber camps or displaying a consistently demanding

attitude toward its managerial cadres as regards fulfillment of output plans.

The lagging of a number of trusts and enterprises in the lumber industry is to be explained in large measure by the fact that certain local Soviet and Party organizations are not affording the industry the necessary help or concerning themselves energetically with ensuring the lumber camps a supply of seasonal workers and draft power. ...

The officials of local Party and Soviet organizations must delve deeply into the activity of lumbering enterprises, constantly supervising socialist competition, intensifying mass political work and taking measures to improve the material welfare conditions of the workers. ...

The directors of lumbering organizations are under obligation to effect a radical improvement in the utilization of machinery, to impose everywhere a two-shift system of work for skidding machinery, to organize labor correctly in all lumber camps and to improve cultural and welfare services to the workers. They must ensure a regular increase in labor productivity and strive for mass fulfillment and overfulfillment of labor norms and output quotas. In this connection correct use should be made of the advantages of the new wage system for workers in the lumber industry,* which stimulates speed and quality in lumbering work. ...

It is an urgent task for managerial personnel and for Party and trade union organizations in lumbering enterprises to make a profound study of advanced experience and to generalize and disseminate it. ...

Letter to the Editor: CONCERNING LABOR RECORDS. (By P. Klyuyev, member of Presidium of the Sverdlovsk Province Committee of the Metallurgical Industry Workers' Trade Union. Izvestia, Feb. 7, p. 2. Complete text:) Sverdlovsk—Many workers of the Verkhnyaya Pyshma Refractories Plant run into great difficulties when they have to specify the amount of time they have been employed. This happens because the directors of the enterprise do not abide by the regulations on labor records. They do not always even demand that the labor record be presented when a person starts work at the factory.

Labor records for people starting work for the first time are drawn up only after great delay. Worker Comrade Malikova started working at the factory Dec. 27, 1946, and her labor record was drawn up only on Oct. 17, 1948—that is, after 22 months!

They seem to have forgotten at the factory that labor records are the main documentary evidence of the working experience of a worker or employee. Labor records are made out very carelessly. They do not indicate the order on the basis of which the worker was hired at the factory, the date of hiring is often lacking, and the specific function of a worker or employee is not always noted. For example, Comrade Kholkin's labor record does not give either the number of the order or the date of hiring or the specific function for which he was hired. The same thing is true of the labor records of Comrades Karpov, Khamidulin and others.

In the case of workers or employees transferred from one shop to another the new job is not always specified. Such errors, for instance, can be seen in the labor records of workers Comrades Klevtseva and Markova. Rewards and incentive prizes are not always entered in the labor records.

The labor records are kept in a plywood cabinet which stands in a public room and is not locked. There is actually nobody in the factory who is responsible for the proper handling and care of the labor records.

Similar violations of regulations for the handling and drawing up of labor records can be seen in several other enterprises and institutions in Sverdlovsk Province.

Letter to the Editor: MAKE BROADER USE OF POROUS CONCRETE! (By I. Kholin, Director of the Technical Administration of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry. Pravda, Feb. 6, p. 2. 550 words. Summary:) The

* [See Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 46, p. 34 for an earlier article on methods of payment in the lumber industry.]

growing capital construction in our country requires great quantities of wall materials such as brick, cinder block, etc., but these are expensive in many cases. Recently a new wall material, so-called porous concrete, was proposed by Prof. B. G. Skramtayev and Engineers N. S. Popov, N. M. Orlyankin and V. F. Konoplev. It can be produced directly at the construction site. A local raw material is needed to make it, either crushed stone or natural gravel, which is cheap and easy to find in many districts of the U.S.S.R. In contrast to ordinary concrete, in which the space between the gravel or stone is filled with a sand and cement solution, sand is not used at all in this new kind of concrete. This radically changes its properties. The concrete is comparatively light, its heat conductivity is decreased and the expenditure of cement is two to two and one-half times less than in ordinary, dense concrete.

This new kind of concrete is sufficiently durable to be used for walls of house and industrial buildings four stories high, or for the upper floors of higher buildings. Its frost resistance is the same as that of brick and considerably greater than that of ordinary cinder block. Walls of this material can be put up either in one piece, using removable molds, or in blocks.

The building organizations of the Moscow Soviet were the first in the country to start using light porous concrete for economical construction of walls. It was used in 1951 for the walls of about 100 different buildings in different climates of the Soviet Union, from southern areas all the way north. Many ministries have reduced the cost of walls 25% to 40% by using this material. They have also managed thereby to cut down on transportation expenses and accelerated the rate of building. The State Committee on Construction Affairs has issued special instructions on the use of this concrete.

However, some construction ministries are still very slow to introduce this kind of wall material, among them the Ministries of the Building Materials Industry, of Machine-Building Enterprises Construction and others. The use of porous concrete in construction will enable building organizations to make wide use of local raw material resources in erecting buildings.

Letter to the Editor: CONCERNING LARGE-SIZE BRICK. (By Engineer S. Kanunnikov, Stalin Prize Winner. *Izvestia*, Feb. 9, p. 2. 450 words. Summary:) Brick is the material most frequently used in construction, but small size, heavy weight and high heat conductivity render this wall material not sufficiently effective. Laying brick walls takes a great deal of labor. Most brickyards could, with additional machines, manufacture so-called large-size brick, which would be the same length and width (that is 250 by 120 millimeters) but one and one-half times as thick as ordinary brick. Despite the increased size the weight of this brick would be almost the same as that of an ordinary brick. This reduced weight can be achieved by leaving air spaces in the brick and adding sawdust, ground slag, etc., to the clay. In handling these larger bricks, a bricklayer need not change his work habits and can increase his labor productivity 50%.

Unfortunately, the production of larger bricks has been organized at only a few brickyards. This is largely because builders do not demand that industry supply them with this material. The brickyards that did organize the production of larger bricks without waiting for a demand for them were forced to cut down their output, while those which were supposed to organize this production according to plan are still manufacturing ordinary brick.

The height of the building season is approaching. The demand for all kinds of building materials will increase sharply. The substitution of larger bricks for ordinary ones will enable builders to save millions of rubles, increase labor productivity and reduce expenditures on hauling brick to the construction projects. The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee on Construction Affairs should approve an All-Soviet industrial standard for this brick.

Agriculture

A PROFITABLE BRANCH OF COLLECTIVE FARM PRODUCTION. (By V. Movchan, Corresponding Member of the Ukraine

Republic Academy of Sciences. *Izvestia*, Feb. 12, p. 2. 1400 words. Condensed text:) The construction of ponds and reservoirs is an integral part of the Stalinist plan for the transformation of nature. This plan discloses unprecedented prospects for the further development of a profitable and stable branch of agriculture—pond fish breeding. In 1951 the collective farms of the Ukraine stocked 50,000 hectares of ponds from fish hatcheries. At present there are 200 fish hatcheries on the collective farms of the Ukraine. ...

Those collective farms which have organized pond fish breeding and are carrying it out on a scientific basis are strengthening their economy very quickly. The Sverdlov Collective Farm in Ovruch District, Zhitomir Province, makes 300,000 rubles a year from fish stocked in ponds. The cash income of the collective farmers from fish breeding has increased three rubles per workday. ...

Ponds of Tarashcha District have more than 20,000 waterfowl. Such sources of wealth for collective farms exist everywhere. ...

The Fish Ecology Department of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences' Marine Biology Institute and the Ichthyology and Marine Biology Department of the T. G. Shevchenko State University in Kiev are helping the collective farms of the Ukraine to develop pond fish breeding and carry it out on a scientific basis.

On the basis of the teachings of Michurin and Lysenko, an effective method has been worked out of altering the nature of carp so as to create new breeds and improve the old ones. Two new highly productive breeds of carp have been created in many year's selection work by fishermen and scientists. The Ichthyology and Marine Biology Department of Kiev University is working on acclimatizing valuable species of fish—lake salmon and ripus—to Ukrainian waters.

The water from the huge reservoirs which will come into existence as a result of the erection of the giant construction projects of communism on the Volga, Dnieper and Don will flow through canals into ponds in the fields. A huge Kakhovka Reservoir will be created, and also a reservoir on the Molochnaya River and a whole chain of smaller reservoirs and ponds.

The Marine Biology Institute has studied the state of pond fish breeding in these districts and the prospects for increasing the number of ponds and constructing fish hatcheries. The Ukraine Water Resources Development Authority must consider the installation of new ponds in all the gullies through or near which the canals will pass. Besides the major irrigation canals additional ones must be planned to carry water to existing and newly constructed ponds and fish hatcheries.

In order to prevent the ponds from filling in, the planting of trees around them and on the slopes leading to the ponds, ravines and gullies must be considered. It is especially important to make use of earth removed in building the irrigation network to dam gullies.

Forty-one thousand three hundred ponds are to be built on collective farm land and 2928 on state farm land between 1949 and 1955. However, the scale of pond and reservoir construction is already so great that this plan will undoubtedly be considerably overfulfilled.

There are, however, still many shortcomings in the construction of ponds and reservoirs and the organization of fish breeding in them. In many cases the water resources and planning organizations plan and build ponds without floodgates and spillways. Such reservoirs overflow and the fish hatched in them are not caught.

There are not enough collective farm fish hatcheries, and as a result many collective farms with good, large bodies of water cannot stock them with valuable, fast-growing species of fish.

The training of cadres of fish breeders with higher, secondary and basic qualifications is progressing very slowly. ... Some district officials consider fish breeding a primitive branch of agriculture and think that no knowledge is necessary for it. ...

In order to further develop fish breeding the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture must seriously undertake the instruction of mass collective farm cadres. Fish breeders with higher and secondary qualification are needed. The U.S.S.R. Ministries of Higher Education and Agriculture must establish fish breeding departments in a number of agricultural

higher educational institutions of the country. The teaching of farm fish breeding must be introduced into all agricultural, zootechnical and economic higher educational institutions. It is essential that two or three fish breeding technicums be established in districts where there are many ponds and reservoirs.

Farm fish breeding is still poorly developed, and as a result there are organizational shortcomings. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture not only does not have an administration or department of fish breeding; it does not even have a single specialist in this field. In the province organizations this branch comes under the animal husbandry administration or under the water resources administration. The staffs of many province agricultural administrations have no specialists in fish breeding, and where there are specialists they are forced to concern themselves with wild animals, bees, etc.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture must work out and introduce into collective farm production a statute on collective farm fish breeding sections and brigades. It is particularly important to work out a system of additional payments for collective farmers who are fishermen and fish breeders on the collective farms.

Collective farm fish breeding is served very little by science. Until now not a single book has come out generalizing advanced experience in fish breeding, although there are more than 60 people with doctor's and master's degrees in biology who are working in this field throughout the country. ...

Our motherland is covered with a dense network of ponds and reservoirs. The area covered by ponds in the U.S.S.R. will soon reach 1,000,000 hectares. If the average productivity of ponds could reach three to five centners of fish per hectare, then the annual production would amount to 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 centners of fish. ...

CONFERENCE OF MASTER STEPPE FORESTERS.

(Izvestia, Feb. 10, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) Several thousand hectares of experimental cluster plantings of oaks were made three years ago under different climatic conditions of the steppe and forest steppe regions of the European part of the U.S.S.R., on collective and state farms and at research institutions. Careful study of these three-year-old seedlings at 31 research institutions and on a number of collective and state farms has revealed that 90% of them are in good condition, that in the southern steppe area they have already reached a height of 25 to 40 centimeters, and in the black earth and forest steppe regions 40 to 60 centimeters and higher. The cluster method of planting oaks in shelter belts is now being used everywhere; hundreds of thousands of hectares have been planted in this way in the past two years.

A conference was held Feb. 9 between Academician T. D. Lysenko and the best master steppe foresters of state farms in the steppe and forest steppe districts of the European part of the U.S.S.R. These foresters stated that wherever agrotechny had been properly applied the cluster oak plantings were in good condition. Academician Lysenko spoke on further improvement of the agrotechny of steppe forestry.

ON PRINCIPLEDNESS AND CONSISTENCY. (Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 7, p. 2. 2200 words. Condensed text:) An article by Academician A. Vinter, published in Literaturnaya gazeta Sept. 29, 1951, described the immense importance of wind power for the national economy and criticized the Ministry of Agriculture for "burying this important matter in oblivion."

In reply the newspaper Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye published Nov. 1, 1951, an article by M. Gitman and S. Kazachenko entitled "A Reliable Power Base for Irrigation Farming: Comments on the Mistaken Attitude of Academician A. Vinter," which accused Vinter of wanting to revise the government's decree and "reduce the planned amount of power supplied to agriculture in irrigated areas."

The Ministry of Agriculture sent a letter to the editors of Literaturnaya gazeta in which on the one hand it admitted that "the criticisms in Academician A. Vinter's article of the inadequate attention paid by the Ministry of Agriculture to the installation of wind generators was correct" and on the other hand stated that the ministry supported the article by M. Gitman and S. Kazachenko.

In a letter to the editors of Literaturnaya gazeta Academician Vinter writes: "It was with a feeling of profound surprise that I read the article by M. Gitman and S. Kazachenko in Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye under the sensational title 'Comments on the Mistaken Attitude of Academician A. Vinter.' These attacks on my allegedly 'mistaken' attitude are incomprehensible to me, and in my opinion—and in that of any educated reader—they represent an attempt to force an open door. My article contains not even a hint of an attempt to belittle the importance of the electrification of agriculture or to reduce the amount of power to be supplied to it in the areas of the future hydro-electric stations. My only purpose was to reveal the immense gulf which exists between the level of scientific study of problems of wind power and realization of the achievements of science, between the needs of agriculture as regards wind generators and the production of them. ..."

The polemic on Academician Vinter's article has not yet ended. The reply from the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture cannot be said to be satisfactory. The reader wants to know whether this ministry intends to abandon its incorrect policy with regard to wind propulsion. When will the ministry start seriously planning the extensive use of wind power in agriculture? When will it take active steps to develop this important source of power?

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'CONCERNING INNOVATORS AND PROPAGANDA OF ADVANCED EXPERIENCE.'

(Pravda, Feb. 6, p. 2. 175 words. Summary:) The Chkalov Province Party Committee has discussed the article printed under the above heading in Pravda Jan. 4, 1952 and recognized the criticism in it as correct. The committee bureau has outlined measures for improving the propaganda and introduction of scientific achievements and advanced experience in farm work.

A plan has been approved which contains measures for organizing the propaganda and application of advanced experience and the achievements of science in farm production in 1952. The plan indicates what achievements by innovators and leading farms must be introduced in what areas. Subjects have been approved for lectures, books, posters and leaflets on the experience of leading workers and farms. Plans also call for province and local conferences of various categories of agricultural workers at which outstanding workers, directors and specialists from leading collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations will deliver reports.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

[Izvestia, Feb. 6, devotes an editorial and all of page two to the work of livestock sections on collective farms. Articles on page two deal with a zootechnician's work on a collective farm in Archangel Province, the work of a Machine and Tractor Station in Tyumen Province to improve pastures and fodder resources, and unsolved problems on three Omsk Province collective farms (provision of feed steaming equipment, power units to drive straw cutters and improved water supply). In addition, a feature article on page two by an official in the Kiev Province Agricultural Administration deals with such recent developments on Kiev Province collective farms as two-shift work on the livestock sections, mechanized feed preparation and the establishment of permanent brigades for obtaining feed on all collective farms in the province. See the Weekly Index for the titles of these articles.]

Transportation

NEW BUS LINES.† (Pravda, Feb. 10, p. 1. Complete text:) Kiev—The capital of the Ukraine has regular bus connections with Zhitomir, Chernigov, Proskurov, Uman and other province and district centers of the republic. This year large, comfortable buses will start to travel on lines connecting Kiev with

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 24.

† [For an earlier article on bus service see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 1, pp. 5-6.]

seven more province centers: Lvov, Kirovograd, Vinnitsa, Kharkov, Poltava, Odessa and Lutsk.

One hundred twenty-four routes connect province and district centers. Buses have begun to operate in the construction area of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station.

This year passenger travel by bus will increase almost 40%. Much attention is being paid to the organization of permanent bus lines between distant district centers. Eighty new routes within provinces and 20 interprovince routes will be opened in 1952.

Large, comfortable buses will operate on all these new lines.

ROAD LANDSCAPING. (Pravda, Feb. 10, p. 2. Complete text:) Tambov—The highway workers of Tambov and Voronezh Provinces are competing for best maintenance of the road divisions they serve. In the course of the past summer they repaired many road sections, bridges and road machines.

Much work has been done to landscape the highways. About 6000 Michurinist apple, cherry and ornamental trees have been planted along both sides of the roads and many roadside orchards have been laid out.

At present the highway workers of the two provinces are preparing for spring work. They have decided to plant at least 25,000 fruit and ornamental trees along the roads of Voronezh Province. Eleven thousand apple, pear and ashberry trees are to be planted along the roads of Tambov Province. The highway workers will set up fruit nurseries in the spring.

Domestic Trade

AGAINST STEREOTYPED ORGANIZATION OF TRADE. (By V. Popov, Deputy to Tyumen Province Soviet. Izvestia, Feb. 10, p. 2. 1100 words. Condensed text:) ... The growth of trade in Tyumen Province could have been even greater if it had been correctly organized, if the directors of the marketing agencies of certain ministries had been more attentive to the needs of the working people.

Last year a system was introduced under which trade organizations could place orders with enterprises and industrial marketing bases for consumers' goods—cotton and woolen fabrics, ready-made clothing, leather and rubber footwear, perfume, furniture, etc. There is no need to say how useful and timely this innovation was. The accurate filling of orders by supply agencies would help to extend retail trade still further. But unfortunately certain supply agencies have displayed a negligent attitude toward this important matter.

The supply agencies continue to consign goods to the province without taking account of consumer demand. For example, the Chief Light Industry Goods Marketing Administration of the Russian Republic Ministry of Light Industry failed to send us 2,500,000 rubles' worth of chintz in 1951 and sent us 2,000,000 rubles' worth more underwear fabrics than we had ordered, even though there was already a surplus of such fabrics in province stores.

It is clear that the assortment of goods in Siberian stores must be different from that in the south, but our suppliers do not always allow for the specific conditions in Tyumen Province. That is why men's white canvas shoes, women's sandals and similar goods lie for years unbought in the trade network of a northern area like, for example, the Yamal-Nenets National Region. ...

Local industry enterprises and the producers' cooperatives are not trying to expand production of goods from local raw material, and the Russian Republic Producers' Cooperative Council, the All-Russian Union of Invalids' Cooperative and the Russian Republic Ministry of Local Industry are not encouraging them to use local resources. This has led, for example, to the fact that last year the producers' cooperatives of the province producers' cooperative council and invalids' cooperative union supplied the trade network with only half the planned number of felt boots. The woven goods and hosiery produced by these producers' cooperatives were not up to standard. People are not buying them and they are lying in the warehouses. This year we have been obliged to refuse to purchase these products from local industry.

I would like to mention one more question that has been a sore spot for a long time: the question of cross-shipments, which impose a burden on transportation and entail great expense. The central agencies do not always plan the consignment of goods to Tyumen Province and the removal of the products of local industry correctly. Thus there is a very well known workshop in Tobolsk called the Cooperative Export Artel, which produces goods carved from ivory. This workshop generally runs short of raw material at the beginning of the year because the Russian Republic Producers' Cooperative Council does not ship it to Tobolsk on time. Yet the mammoth tusks which it uses as raw material are obtained not far from Tobolsk. We may ask why this raw material, obtained in the North, has to be sent to Moscow and then back again. Other examples could be quoted. ...

It is to be supposed that this condition is not peculiar to Tyumen Province. ... All this could easily be avoided. We must put an end as quickly as possible to stereotyped planning in the important matter of organizing Soviet trade.

Military Affairs

TOWARD 34TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY. (Pravda, Feb. 12, p. 2. 225 words. Summary:) In military units, training establishments and institutions active preparations have been started for the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Soviet Navy. Lectures, sports contests, amateur performances, visits to museums and historic battle-grounds and formal meetings will mark the celebration of the anniversary from Feb. 18 to Feb. 23.

(Obituary)—GEORGY SEMYONOVICH SHPAGIN. (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 7, p. 4. 275 words. Condensed text:) Georgy Semyonovich Shpagin, outstanding inventor and designer of firearms, Party member, Hero of Socialist Labor and Stalin Prize winner, passed away Feb. 6, 1952, following a prolonged and serious illness.

The name of G. S. Shpagin is well known in our country.

Georgy Semyonovich was born in April, 1897, the son of peasants. He went to work in a factory in 1920 and there went through the great school of practical experience.

G. S. Shpagin had been an active participant in work to develop new types of firearms since 1922. The models he developed found wide use in the Soviet Army during the great patriotic war.

Georgy Semyonovich Shpagin did important public and state work. He was elected a member of the All-Soviet Central Executive Committee in 1935 and a Deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet in 1946. ... He was awarded the title of Stalin Prize Winner in 1941 and of Hero of Socialist Labor in 1945. Georgy Semyonovich Shpagin was awarded three Orders of Lenin, the Order of Suvorov Second Class, the order of the Red Star and various medals of the Soviet Union.

The memory of Georgy Semyonovich Shpagin will always live in our hearts.

—A group of friends and associates.

Cities

On Everyday Themes: MORE ATTENTION TO HOTELS. (By P. Polozov, Manager of October Hotel. Izvestia, Feb. 10, p. 3. 400 words. Condensed text:) Pskov—The October Hotel occupies one of the best buildings in Pskov. Comfortable well-equipped rooms are provided for transients. Most of them have telephones, radios and running water and many of them have bathrooms and showers. The hotel has tailor and repair shops, a barber shop, check room, book stall, first-aid point and reading rooms.

More than 500,000 rubles have been spent in the past three years in acquiring only some of this equipment—bedding, furniture, carpets, pictures, etc. Large funds are being allotted to this in 1952 as well.

The hotel staff is taking all possible measures to improve its work. Work conferences are held periodically and socialist competition between shifts has been organized for

model service to guests. Unfortunately, our hotel staff, like many others, does not receive proper support in this matter from the Russian Republic Ministry of Communal Economy. ... As a result each hotel manager is still forced to search in local stores for the equipment he needs. Great difficulties arise from this, since hotels are not allowed to buy anything for cash and the stores do not have the right to sell us goods on written order.

The Ministry of Communal Economy should make its chief administration settle this vital question.

Our province hotel, which has 300 beds, does not always satisfy its guests. Before the war there was a collective farmers' hostel in Pskov, but it no longer exists. The building it occupied has been taken over for private apartments. The collective farmers' hostel in the city should have been re-opened long ago.

Of course, the city Soviet executive committee should first of all clear the October Hotel, the only one in Pskov, of permanent residents. For three years now the city bookkeeper has been living in it, and on orders of the city executive committee the large hall has been occupied by an institution for two years.

Medicine and Public Health

IN A COUNTRY HOSPITAL. (By Staff Correspondent M. Budarin. *Izvestia*, Feb. 10, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Omsk Province— ... The staff of the Andreyevka Hospital is widely known in the steppe of the left bank of the Irtysh. In the winter we visited Andreyevka, which is 200 kilometers from Omsk. ...

The head doctor, N. A. Markov, Deputy to the Omsk Province Soviet, met us in a modest and austere office. ... Before going to the front Markov headed the Andreyevka Hospital for a short time. He carried a packet of detailed blueprints with him. In the field hospital and on the march, the young doctor drew up plans for reorganization of the Siberian hospital.

Leaving for Siberia, he said to his front-line comrade, the young lieutenant A. F. Smirnova:

"Come to Siberia, Nastya! Let us set up a model hospital in the steppe!"

In Andreyevka Markov found one doctor, one dispensary in operation and 25 hospital beds in two buildings.

The hospital has changed beyond recognition in the past five years. The state appropriated funds for its expansion, and the number of beds has increased fivefold. ... Seven doctors with different specialties now look after the patients. ...

N. A. Markov planned to perform complex abdominal operations in Andreyevka and to organize mud cures (mud with high curative properties was found at the nearby Lake Uldzhai). Looking at the bright buildings of the hospital, surrounded by a dense ring of white birch trees, the doctor often thought of how a children's sanatorium could be set up in one of the wings, in a pretty grove. With what love the hospital collective would begin to cure and teach children of fallen soldiers here, wards of children's homes!

And so with the help of the government a children's section was set up. ...

Having come to the hospital after demobilization from the Soviet Army, A. F. Smirnova, a native of the Volga region, is a nurse. She organized a blood transfusion center and a blood donor service and equipped an autoclave and bandage and operating rooms.

A kindergarten arose in the little hospital town, well built, with little beds and little tables. ...

Many country hospitals in Omsk Province have their own clinical diagnostic laboratories. In the Andreyevka Hospital the laboratory is outstanding not only because of its wealth of equipment but especially because of the style of its work. Four years ago laboratory technician Polina Yastrebova made 15 to 20 analyses a month. Now, under the supervision of Dr. A. Polyanskaya, she makes 1000 a month. ...

Having organized a children's section in the hospital, Nikolai Alexeyevich not only outlined methods of treating the children; he decided that they should not only be treated but

taught as well. An experienced teacher now works at the hospital. ...

At present 11 nurses have enrolled in the province secondary school correspondence course. They want to finish the tenth grade and then enter an institute and return to the hospital as doctors.

Letter to the Editor: OUR COMPLAINTS AGAINST CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT. (By Physicians Ye. Massarskaya, V. Kurilova, T. Safaryan, V. Braginsky and V. Melnikova. *Izvestia*, Feb. 7, p. 2. 225 words. Summary:) Riga—The directors of the city health department do not attend to the needs of Polyclinic No. 2 in Stalin Borough, Riga. It does not have an X-ray room, the physical therapy room and the laboratory are insufficiently equipped, and there are no consultations for women or children. Lack of space prevents proper organization of the reception and treatment of patients. An inspector from the health department came a year ago, but only to check on the amount of dust in the offices.

The city health department could help the polyclinic. Last year it appropriated funds to install X-ray equipment, but the money was not spent for this purpose. There is waste space in the building which could be outfitted and used for water and mud cures, but this depends on the help of the city health department. Unfortunately, however, all attempts of the administration and medical staff of the polyclinic to attract the city health department's attention to our needs have been in vain.

Culture

TREASURE HOUSE OF ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS. (By Staff Correspondent A. Bagdasaryan. *Izvestia*, Feb. 8, p. 2. 550 words. Condensed text:) Yerevan—The scaffolding of a new building rises high into the air on Stalin Prospect in the center of the capital of Soviet Armenia. Here the monumental new Matenadaran Building is being erected to house the famous Armenian state collection of ancient manuscripts.

The Matenadaran is one of the world's oldest collections; in it is concentrated the cultural heritage of the Armenian people over more than 2000 years. This treasure has been in Echmiadzin, an ancient city in the Ararat Valley, for more than 500 years. The Armenian Republic government, in one of its first decrees, declared the Matenadaran open to the public and took measures to preserve and replenish it.

Since then the collection has more than doubled. It has become one of the richest museums in the world. Now it contains 13,500 fragments and whole manuscripts on parchment and ancient paper, in artistic bindings of silver and ivory. The manuscripts are illustrated with amazingly detailed ancient Armenian miniatures. Many of them are thousands of years old.

The Matenadaran contains priceless collections of chronicles and works of Old Armenian, Georgian, Uzbek, Persian Arab and Greek authors and of outstanding mathematicians, cosmographers and physicians of the Middle Ages.

The Armenian translations of works of which the originals have been lost are extremely valuable. Among them is the pearl of Eastern poetry: a copy made in 1560 of the poem "Khamisa" by the Azerbaidzhanian poet Nizami. As many as 200,000 ancient documents describing the history and culture of Armenia, the peoples of the Caucasus and the countries of the Near East are preserved here.

During the first Stalin five-year plans, the Matenadaran was transferred from Echmiadzin to Yerevan. This made possible the use of the manuscripts and documents in settling contemporary problems. ...

The miniatures which decorate the ancient manuscripts and which have preserved their freshness and clarity of color for thousands of years are of great interest. Studying these miniatures, Soviet chemists and artists have discovered the secrets of the durability of the ancient colors and are using this method in contemporary painting, in fine rugmaking and in the textile industry.

The Armenian people are carefully preserving the priceless relics which have come down from the earliest centuries to our

own times. The new Matenadaran Building will render possible a still greater improvement in the study and preservation of the treasures of world culture. The building under construction is the last word in the technique of book preservation. It will have spacious exhibit and reading rooms, lecture halls, offices and laboratories for conservation and restoration of ancient manuscripts; it will be, as it is called here, a "laboratory of eternity." ...

Education

THE FATE OF A DECREE ON DISCIPLINE. (By S. Neginsky and V. Klyushnikov. *Uchitelskaya gazeta*, Feb. 6, p. 3. Complete text:) The Minister of Education's decree "On Strengthening Discipline in Schools" was received in the Leningrad City Public Education Department late in December and was not sent out to the schools until two weeks later. The decree evoked a lively response in the schools. It was discussed in sessions of the pedagogical councils, and the parents of the pupils became familiar with its content. Everywhere people noted the importance of this document in improving educational work with students and imposing a consistently formulated system on it.

But the discussion stage has passed. The decree has been in effect more than a month. How, then, is it being executed in the schools?

It has developed from talks with principals, teachers and class leaders of Leningrad schools that the people called on to carry out the decree are not at all clear on how this is to be done. There are many questions involved in introducing student conduct books in the schools. The city public education department has not proposed a standard form for the book, and every school acts according to its own discretion. In some cases the book begins with a list of students in the class, three to four pages being allotted to each student. Merits and demerits are entered in the order in which they are awarded to the student.

In other cases there is no list of students. Some schools register merits and demerits on different pages or in different columns. In short, everyone is at variance. Even more arguments have arisen over the content of the entries.

The decree states in this connection: "Entries must be made in the 'Student Conduct Book' describing both the student's laudable conduct and his violations of the 'Student Rules'." But does this mean that every violation of the "Student Rules" should be entered in the book?

The pages of the "Student Conduct Book" at School No. 11, for example, were still completely clean at the end of January. At School No. 181 these books, especially for the fifth to seventh grades, already bear a motley array of entries, and the need for some of them gives grounds for doubt. There are, for example, these entries: "Fails consistently to do extra assignments in mathematics;" "Does not attend conferences;" "Did not turn in extra assignment in algebra and did not come to conferences;" or: "Came to class without notebook;" "Came to class without geometry equipment;" "Came to class unprepared."

Strictly speaking all these actions describe the attitude of the students toward their studies and, in the opinion of some teachers, should not be entered in the conduct books.

The decree states that the student conduct books should describe only the nature of the act itself. But this does not mean that such curious items as these should appear in the books: "Insulted S—," followed by the name of a sixth-grade pupil at School No. 181; or the entry: "Should pay more attention—the teacher said" in the book for the ninth grade at the same school.

There are arguments as to whether the books should be brought to class and whether entries should be made in them during or after classes.

One involuntarily has the alarming thought that perhaps the great argument arose over the books because the teachers and the principals of some schools saw in them a panacea for establishing discipline and order in the schools.

Such a view is profoundly in error. As the Minister's decree itself stresses, conscious discipline of students is fostered by

the whole content of school work and can be achieved only through improvement of all educational work.

As for conduct books, it is evident from the decree that they are being introduced in order to systematize records of student conduct both in and outside of classes. To use A. S. Makarenko's words, they make it possible to photograph the conduct of the students. This does not of course mean that the books and the entries in them should not be used in educational work, especially in fostering in students a sense of personal and group responsibility for their conduct and for the honor of the class.

The Minister's decree states that "the merits and demerits meted out to the students are to be entered on his record." But what is to be done if there is no space provided for such entries?

Comrade Prokopovich, Principal of School No. 211, showed us the records for sixth-grade pupil Genady Yefremov, who came to Leningrad from Khabarovsk Territory. In his case there actually is no column for entering merits and demerits. This column occupies very little space in the conduct books of Leningrad students: three or four entries and it is filled up completely. And after all, the student's records are kept for the entire ten years that he is in school.

Comrade Prokopovich is right in asking whether it is not necessary to introduce a single form for student records, a form that would describe the student in all aspects and throughout his stay at the school.

Nor is the following requirement of the decree being met to date: "Students under 16 years of age in elementary, seven-year and secondary schools are to be prohibited from going to cinemas or theaters on school days without the permission of the school authorities."

"We were about to give written permits to students to go to theaters and cinemas on school days," say the school principals, "but it developed immediately that neither the theaters nor the cinemas required any sort of permits from students."

The school principals have just claims against the city public education department, which should see that this point in the decree is carried out and that an appropriate order is issued by the city Soviet executive committee. So far the Leningrad City Public Education Department has limited its actions to distributing the decree to the schools, and late at that. Meanwhile, it is high time a checkup was organized on fulfillment of the decree. It is high time detailed instructions were given on means of carrying it out and of rectifying promptly the mistakes that have been made.

IMPROVE TEACHING OF SOCIAL SCIENCES. (By A. Chernichenko, Staff Correspondent for the Ukraine Republic. *Pravda*, Feb. 8, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) The Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee held a republic conference on the problems of teaching social sciences in higher educational institutions. ... The conference opened with a short introductory speech by Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Comrade L. G. Melnikov.

Central Committee Secretary Comrade I. Nazarenko reported on social science instruction in the higher educational institutions of the republic and on measures to improve it.

The Bolshevik party, the Soviet government and Comrade Stalin display constant concern for the development of higher education in the Ukraine. There are 158 higher educational institutions in the republic, including seven universities. Many higher educational institutions have been opened in the western provinces of the Ukraine in recent years, and more than 160,000 boys and girls are now enrolled. This year alone these schools will graduate 30,000 young specialists in the most varied professions.

The speaker and those who participated in the discussion noted that recently the level of social science instruction has improved noticeably, as has the political education of the students. ...

However, it was noted at the conference that only the first steps have been taken in reorganizing the work of the social science departments. In many higher educational institutions of Lvov, Kiev, Odessa and other cities of the Ukraine the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, philosophy, political economy and history still does not meet growing demands. The low level

of lectures and seminars is the chief shortcoming in the work of many social science departments. ...

The conference noted that Ukraine higher educational institutions have offered very few lectures on friendship among peoples, Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, the age-old friendship of the great Russian and Ukrainian peoples and the creative influence of the great Russian culture on the development of the culture of the Ukrainian people.

Several teachers were severely criticized for distorting historical facts and for bourgeois-nationalist distortions and political mistakes in their lectures.

The low level of social science instruction in a number of higher schools is to be explained by the low qualifications of some of the teachers. ...

Those who took part in the conference pointed out shortcomings in the guidance of higher education by certain departments of the Ukraine Party Central Committee, sharply criticized the Ministries of Education and Public Health and the republic Council of Ministers' Administration on Affairs of Higher Educational and Cultural-Enlightenment Institutions, shared their working experience and made valuable suggestions. ...

Many criticisms were made at the conference about the magazine *Bolshevik Ukrainy* [Ukraine Bolshevik] and the republic newspapers *Pravda Ukrainy* [Ukraine Truth] and *Radyanska Ukraina* [Soviet Ukraine] which treat the life of higher educational institutions and the work of the social science departments quite unsatisfactorily.

The work of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education was also sharply criticized. The ministry was criticized for poor methodological supervision of social science instruction, its lack of close contact with local Party organizations, its poor curriculums in individual subjects and the shortcomings in many of its textbooks. ...

Those present also raised the question of improving research work in the departments.

More than 30 people took part in the discussion. After discussion of the report five sections went to work separately: the directors and secretaries of higher educational institution Party organizations and the heads of departments of Marxism-Leninism, philosophy, political economy and history. Fifteen reports were heard and discussed in the sections.

The conference lasted seven days and was conducted on a high ideological level.

Those who took part in the conference enthusiastically adopted a message of greeting to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS. (Pravda, Feb. 10, p. 2. 225 words. Summary:)

Minsk—The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee held a conference of the heads of social science departments in higher educational institutions to discuss the implementation of measures to improve the teaching of social sciences. The conference noted that recently organization of the study of Marxism-Leninism in the higher educational institutions had improved considerably and that lectures and seminars were being conducted on a higher ideological level.

At the same time the social science examinations held in January in the higher educational institutions showed that not all social science departments have reorganized their work in accordance with the high demands made on them. It was discovered that students in the political economy departments of the Belorussian Polytechnic Institute and Minsk Medical Institute had a very superficial knowledge of the subject. Some Party committees do not give the social science departments much help in improving their work. The conference outlined measures to remedy these shortcomings.

Science

New Developments in Science and Technology: **MICROPORITE.** (By Staff Correspondent A. Pavlovich. *Izvestia*, Feb. 8, p. 2. 500 words. Summary:) Zaporozhye—On Feb. 5 the Dnieper Silicate Factory started producing a new multipurpose building material—microporite—which can replace lumber, brick and concrete products. For three years the factory, in coopera-

tion with scientists from the Ukraine Republic Academy of Architecture's Building Materials Research Institute, worked out methods of producing this new material, which uses loam and sand as raw materials and is light, durable, heatproof, fireproof and soundproof. Microporite has the same durability as silicate brick but is so light that brick made of it floats on water. Microporite slabs can be cut with a saw.

The new building material has been tried out in the construction of multistory houses in Zaporozhye. Builders value microporite very highly. Its general-purpose qualities were noticed at the province exhibition of building materials and at the conference of builders sponsored by the Zaporozhye Province Soviet Executive Committee. A special pamphlet has been published on methods by which any silicate factory can produce microporite at comparatively low cost. Microporite is half as expensive as silicate brick and other building materials.

(Editorial)—KEYNOTED BY STRUGGLE FOR TECHNICAL PROGRESS. (Pravda, Feb. 12, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:)

The research institutions which are under the jurisdiction of the ministries and are formed especially to serve various branches of industry, transportation and agriculture are making a great contribution to technical progress. They constitute one of the major links in the complex of the country's scientific institutions, and they number in the hundreds. Many branch research institutes have become real agents of technical progress in the national economy. They have found great opportunities for creative work in connection with the great reclamation projects.

Unfortunately we also have branch research institutions which stand aside from the solution of vital production problems and handle questions which are not of any great importance. There are great shortcomings, for example, in the work of the Construction and Road Machinery Research Institute. It fails to support or develop worth-while technical suggestions. The All-Soviet Forestry Research Institute is also lagging.

The aloofness of certain research institutions from life and from practical production problems leads inevitably to serious gaps in their work. This is true, for example, of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health's Central Medical Glass Research Laboratory, which engages in petty research and gives little aid to enterprises in the struggle for high-quality production.

It also happens that some institutes replace creative cooperation with petty interference, even becoming enterprising subcontractors, seeking and filling small orders on a contract basis. The directors of such institutes forget that the time is long past when the help of institutes was always required in solving minor technical problems.

The work of the branch institutes cannot and must not be limited to the solution of short-term problems. Science must provide clear perspectives for the long-range development of technology in every branch of the national economy. This depends on close creative cooperation between the branch institutes and the institutes of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and other research institutions.

A great deal of responsibility for the work of the branch institutes rests with the ministries and agencies under whose jurisdiction they come. The role of the ministries and agencies must not be limited to mere formal approval of research plans. They must exert day-to-day control over the work of the institutes, help them and guide their work toward the solution of vitally important problems.

Meanwhile, not all ministries and agencies are discharging their obligations toward the research institutes properly. This is largely the explanation for the serious shortcomings in the work of certain research institutes of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Public Health and Forestry.

Local Party organizations must also pay more attention to the state of affairs in the branch research institutes.

TODAY IN PULKOVO. (By Staff Correspondent K. Sukhin. *Izvestia*, Feb. 9, p. 1. 850 words. Condensed text:) Pulkovo, Leningrad—Who in our country, and even abroad, does not know of Pulkovo! Before the war the famous Pulkovo Observatory was here. ... People who were at Pulkovo Heights during the war remember the frightful picture of destruction. Not a single building remained standing. Ruins. Hundred-year-old trees splintered by shells.

Everything that one sees now on Pulkovo Hill is all the more striking. ...

By decree of the Soviet government, Pulkovo Observatory is being restored at its old location, but on a new and larger scale. The Main Astronomical Observatory of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in Pulkovo will, as it did before the war, continue the glorious traditions of Pulkovo Observatory, once called the "astronomical capital of the world."

Almost immediately after it was founded Pulkovo won world supremacy for accuracy of observations and breadth of scientific conclusions, outstripping all observatories abroad, including the one at Greenwich, England. Pulkovo Observatory had the best equipment and buildings of its time, and its star catalogues were and still are considered unsurpassed for accuracy.

At the end of January, 1952, a remarkable event took place: after an interruption of ten and one-half years the Main Astronomical Observatory of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences returned to Pulkovo. Its sections and laboratories, which for many years were in different boroughs of Leningrad, have been gathered together and housed in the east wing of the main building.

There is still much to be done: walls are still being built and buildings are still being plastered; but Pulkovo has again become a center of astronomy.

What already exists, to say nothing of what will be created, considerably surpasses the prewar Pulkovo in scale. The quantity and power of the new instruments have increased, the area covered by scientific buildings and laboratories has grown, and housing accommodations are developing. A newly laid water main will supply water from the Neva to Pulkovo.

Pulkovo is equipped with the best astronomical instruments. The solar telescope designed by Pulkovo astronomer N. G. Ponararev and the famous Soviet optical designer D. D. Maksutov is in operation. This remarkable instrument, made shortly before the war, was destroyed by an enemy bomb. Now a new one has been made by a Leningrad factory. The Pulkovo astronomers are continuing studies of the composition of the sun.

A completely new instrument designed by Soviet scientist Prof. G. G. Slyusarev—the so-called mirror-lens camera—is in operation. With the help of this instrument distant stellar systems can be studied.

In the new tower with its rotating cupola a meniscus telescope, designed by D. D. Maksutov and made in Leningrad, is being installed and will soon be in operation. Its tube is five to seven times shorter than an ordinary one, but it has a larger field of vision and gives a clearer image than longer telescopes. This spring the Pulkovo scientists, with the help of the Maksutov telescope, will observe the planet Mars when it comes closest to the earth. ...

Bricklayers are putting up the brick walls of a large round tower. In the center of it assemblers are installing a column for the observatory's most powerful instrument—a new 65-centimeter refractor with a focal length of ten meters. This instrument is an incomparable improvement over the 75-centimeter refractor destroyed by a fascist bomb. ...

A special tower has also been built for a new instrument designed by A. A. Mikhailov, director of the Pulkovo Observatory and Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. This is a polar telescope for photographing stars near the pole. ...

LINGUISTS' CREATIVE DISCUSSION. (Pravda, Feb. 8, p. 2. 200 words. Summary:) Moscow scientists were very much interested in the linguists' discussion on the internal laws of language development in the light of J. V. Stalin's inspired works on linguistics which ended Feb. 7. The discussion took place at augmented sessions of the Learned Council of the Academy of Sciences' Linguistics Institute, in which about 1000 people took part. About 30 people spoke on the reports by Academician V. V. Vinogradov, B. A. Serebrennikov, V. N. Yartseva, V. M. Zhirmunsky and other linguists. In summing up the results of the discussion Academician Vinogradov emphasized that Soviet linguistics was faced with the task of doing profound concrete historical research on individual

languages and on the laws of their development. The resolution passed by the Learned Council outlined concrete measures for further work on these problems.

The Arts

MUSIC

(Editorial)—**FOR A NEW ADVANCE IN SOVIET MUSIC.** (Pravda, Feb. 10, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Four years ago the Party Central Committee's decree on the opera "Great Friendship" was published.

In this decree the Party Central Committee criticized the formalist tendency in Soviet music as antipopular and leading in practice to the destruction of music, and laid down a program for developing a realistic genuinely popular music. ...

During the past four years Soviet composers, guided by the Party's directives, have achieved outstanding creative successes. Our music is following the path of realism. Outstanding musical works have been awarded Stalin Prizes. ...

But our composers are still greatly in debt to the people. Many serious shortcomings in their work have not yet been eliminated. They have not yet achieved a high level of music culture in all themes, genres, subjects and forms.

The Party has repeatedly stressed that the creation of ideologically and artistically valid operas, especially operas on contemporary themes, is the prime task of Soviet composers. The work of composers in operatic genres has improved in recent years, and several new operas have been produced. But this is only in individual cases. As a whole our opera writing continues to lag far behind the demands of the Soviet people. In criticizing the operas "Bogdan Khmel'nitsky" and "With All One's Heart" the Soviet public revealed serious shortcomings in the librettos and music of these works. The need for more profound creative work in writing Soviet operas was stressed with new force.

Some composers writing operas do not study life, do not know how to depict it in genuine artistic forms, in realistic music. The librettos of operas also suffer from serious ideological and artistic shortcomings. Many writers attempt to write librettos without taking the trouble to study carefully the historical background involved and without mastering the principles of music drama.

Soviet citizens want to see operatic works written on contemporary themes but carrying on the best traditions of Russian classical opera, which has always been distinguished by its inner meaning, its wealth of melodies, its wide range, its popular nature and its elegant, beautiful and clear musical form. Unfortunately, many eminent composers have not yet really started work on the creation of operas on contemporary themes, and not enough talented young composers are enlisted in this important work.

The Union of Soviet Composers has not yet placed opera writing at the center of its attention, and has actually allowed the responsible and complex matter of writing Soviet opera to drift. The Committee on Affairs of the Arts and the country's opera theaters are not displaying real initiative and energy in achieving the long overdue radical about-face in the development of Soviet opera. The Union of Soviet Writers has isolated itself from participation in the work of creating high-quality opera librettos.

Soviet music must be distinguished by diversity of genres and forms, by the abundance of vivid, talented works which meet the developing artistic tastes and varied requirements of Soviet citizens. However, the composers have so far done very little not only in the field of opera but also in such popular genres as comic opera, operettas on contemporary themes and good light music.

One of the basic shortcomings in the creative work of certain composers is that they do not achieve folk content and national character in the musical idiom of their works. This leads to monotony, dullness and abstractness in music. The outstanding Russian critic and musician A. Serov once observed that "music is not at all the universal, language which many foreign writers would like to make of it*** Music, like any other human

language, must be inseparable from the people, from the soil of this people, from its historical development."

It is the duty of every Soviet composer to struggle for ideological content and folk character in music and for a genuinely high standard of craftsmanship. The Party trains Soviet citizens in the spirit of a highly demanding attitude; it teaches them never to rest on their laurels and to move constantly forward.

Principled music criticism is called upon to play an important role in the further development of Soviet music. Criticism must be more boldly developed and its role in creative work increased. Soviet critics and musicologists must provide a profound elaboration of problems of Marxist-Leninist esthetics; they must advance the science of music and influence in every way the further development of composition and performance. ... The best works by Soviet composers deserve more attention from the performing organizations—theaters, radio broadcasting committees and philharmonics. The Music Publishing House must publish more and better editions of scores by Soviet composers.

The Party Central Committee's decree on the opera "Great Friendship" has equipped Soviet composers with a clear understanding of their lofty duty to the people and has pointed the way to the realistic development of music. Guided by the wise instructions of our Party, depicting life correctly and perfecting their craftsmanship, Soviet composers must struggle still more stubbornly and effectively for the flourishing of Soviet music. They must create fine new works worthy of the great Stalinist epoch.

THEATER

SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION. (By A. Sokolova. Pravda, Feb. 9, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) The Eristavi Drama Theater in Gori has produced G. Nakhutsrishvili's play "The Leader's Youth." The theater has worked on this play creatively, exactly and with a sense of responsibility. ...

The principal action of the play takes place in 1896-1898, at a time when the Russian Marxists, exiled by Tsarism, began propagandizing Marxism in the Transcaucasus. As a 15-year-old boy studying in a seminary Stalin drew close to these underground groups of Russian Marxists, who inspired him with a taste for underground literature. In 1896-1897 Stalin headed Marxist circles at the seminary. He became a member of the Mesame-dasi group, the first Georgian Social Democratic organization. Stalin, Ketskhoveli and Tsulukidze formed the nucleus of the revolutionary Marxist minority in the Mesame-dasi, which had become the embryo of revolutionary Social Democracy in Georgia.

These historic events, the formation of the young revolutionary's character and his first experience at practical revolutionary work among the advanced proletarians of Tiflis are all embodied in the play at the Gori Theater.

The production reveals the character of the young Stalin with great and realistic artistry, in a genuine and convincing manner. This has determined the success of the production. ...

The play reveals the moving love of the workers for Stalin, who carried to the masses the great truth of Leninist ideas. Wherever Stalin appears he finds loyal friends. ...

The Gori Drama Theater's production of "The Leader's Youth" is a joyful event. It serves to educate the younger generation in the spirit of unbounded love for the homeland and for the great party of Lenin and Stalin.

A CREATIVE SUCCESS. (By Staff Correspondent I. Shirshin. Pravda, Feb. 12, p. 3. 1000 words. Summary:) Tambov—The play "In Lebyazhye" by the young local playwright D. Devyatov is having a successful run at the Lunacharsky Drama Theater in Tambov.

"In Lebyazhye" is a merry, truthful comedy, bright in language and interesting in content. It reflects what is new in our life; it shows people of a present-day collective farm village who are concerned with the fate of man, with the flourishing of their collective farm and of their beloved motherland.

The basic conflict in the play is the struggle between the old and the new in a collective farm village. Korolev, Chairman of the Road to Socialism Collective Farm, is the representative

of old, outworn methods of management. In contrast to him is the collective farm agronomist, former soldier Ozerov, a passionate advocate of new methods and broad mechanization of agriculture.

The colorful figure of Korolev, an intelligent man but comical in his errors, is played by A. Bunin. Korolev is seen as a prudent manager, trying in every way to increase his collective farm's income. But the path he takes to his goal is incorrect. For the advantage of his own collective farm he wants to lend seeds to his neighbors in exchange for land near the river. He is also against amalgamation of the collective farms, etc. Korolev's conduct testifies to the fact that he has ceased taking the collective farmers' opinions into account. Yet Korolev is a real man, possessing positive qualities as well as negative ones.

The other hero of the play is Communist Ozerov, a man of will, an agronomist who has graduated from the K. A. Timiryazev Agricultural Academy. Ozerov possesses a strong feeling for the new and therefore he decisively opposes Korolev's narrow-minded actions. Ozerov sees the way to improving the collective farm in the merger of small collective farms into larger ones. Korolev comes out stubbornly against this. As a result of this struggle, Korolev loses the confidence of the collective farmers. At a meeting of the amalgamated collective farm Ozerov is elected its chairman.

The comedy "In Lebyazhye" is without doubt a success of the Lunacharsky Drama Theater. The producer and actors put much imagination and fine humor into the play and succeed in transmitting the rich spiritual world of Soviet citizens.

The theater is continuing its work with young playwrights. Its attentive and imaginative approach to the creative work of new authors helps it to enrich its own repertoire and to create performances of interest to its audiences.

MOTION PICTURES

Motion Pictures: ON THE RIGHT PATH. (By Georgy Madi-vani. Pravda, Feb. 6, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) 1944. Occupied but unconquered, Poland groans under the heel of the Hitler hordes. Polish workers are taken in convoys to work in the factories and mines; the least resistance or attempt at sabotage means incarceration in a concentration camp, where a single punishment is meted out to all Poles: death. ...

At one of the large steel mills the fascists are manufacturing armor plate. The shops of the mill are carefully guarded, but despite this Polish patriots headed by Karol, an engineer, organize an explosion in the main shop and put the mill out of commission.

The Hitlerites restore the mill, but the victorious Soviet Army is already routing the fascist occupiers on Polish territory. As they prepare to retreat the fascists plan to blow up the mill, but the same group of Polish patriots prevents the explosion.

Liberated by the Soviet Army, the Polish people receive a steel mill ready for operation.

"Now it will work only for peaceful purposes!" says the engineer Karol, the hero of the film, with satisfaction.

Such in essence is the subject of the film "Explosion in the Night."

The action of a second film, "Life Conquers," also being shown in Soviet theaters, takes place in the postwar democratic Rumanian Republic.

At his laboratory Prof. Oltianu, an outstanding metallurgist, has received a sample of pig iron from which special steel is to be smelted. This development is of extremely great importance to the state.

Further tests are made at a steel mill, but both at the mill and in the institute there are American intelligence agents who disrupt the tests.

The joy of the spies and wreckers is premature however: Rumanian patriots complete the work and obtain a high-quality Rumanian-developed steel which is destined to play an important and honorable role in the socialist industrialization of the Rumanian People's Republic.

The Truman spies are exposed by the people and suffer severe but deserved punishment. ...

These films closely resemble one another not because both

take place in steel mills but because their heroes are workers and engineers. They are linked by life-confirming optimism and their ideological intensity. Both are directed against fascism. ...

The young cinematography of the people's democracies is on the right path. The new films of these countries serve the cause of training the masses, the cause of peaceful creative labor; they help expose the hostile activities of agents of American imperialism and train the masses in the spirit of revolutionary vigilance. ...

As a piece of cinematographic art "Explosion in the Night" is more mature and more professional both in its script and its editing. But individual shortcomings in it somewhat detract from the general impression. For example, the end of the film is unsuccessful in conveying the vast scale of the onslaught of the Soviet Army.

The workers on the film "Life Conquers" had opportunities for expanding its scope considerably and for showing much more extensively the new Rumania, building on a socialist basis.

But despite individual shortcomings, it is difficult to overestimate the ideological and artistic importance of "Explosion in the Night" and "Life Conquers." ...

Mention should be made of the good work done by the dubbing directors I. Shchipanov ("Explosion in the Night") and A. Zolotnitsky ("Life Conquers") of Moscow's M. Gorky Film Studio.

Literature

Review: ROAD TO HAPPINESS. (By V. Pankov. Pravda, Feb. 7, p. 3. 1100 words. Condensed text:) ... We have before us a book entitled "Road to Happiness,"* by Stalin Prize Winner Pavel Bykov, a high-speed turner of the Moscow Grinder Factory. The author writes about his life work, his beloved occupation of high-speed metal cutting, and shares his experience. ...

Twenty-five years ago, according to a tradition held over from before the revolution, a 14-year-old country boy was sent off to work with his father's little trunk, a balalaika and two pairs of bast shoes. But here the similarity to the ancient traditions of a country boy's journey into the wide world ends. Soviet life has given it a different twist.

P. Bykov arrives at the Samotochka factory. The reader will not find that factory in the list of enterprises of the capital now. During the Stalin five-year plans not only its name but its whole appearance changed radically. At that time, writes the author, "the machine and assembly shops were in old wooden sheds. The factory consisted merely of two small brick buildings: the forge shop and the 'oven.' Almost all the lathes were old." ...

At the end of the book P. Bykov gives a description of his factory now. The contrast is amazing. ...

The author's picture of production and technical transformations reflects the history of the growth of Soviet industry. And P. Bykov's story of the outstanding achievements of Soviet workers, who have outstripped European and American high-speed metal cutting, is particularly convincing.

P. Bykov describes the creativity of his work, the development of new means of high-speed and super-speed cutting, with inspiration, thoroughness and the clarity of a man very much in love with his work. The descriptions of everyday affairs in the pages of "Road to Happiness" show the scope and spirit of the innovator and the impetuous growth of the new in our country. ...

P. Bykov visited Hungary, Rumania and the German Democratic Republic. The workers of the fraternal countries greeted him as an old comrade and looked upon him as a helper and teacher. ...

During P. Bykov's trips abroad, bourgeois propaganda and above all the slanderous Voice of America tried with all their might to represent him as a "Red agitator" and a "Moscow agi-

tator." The Voice of America declared that he was not a worker and that he was only spreading propaganda. ...

P. Bykov includes dreams about the future in his book. Soviet man dreams of the new victories of communism. He states his firm determination to devote all his efforts to the fight for peace and speaks with pride of the creative work which has brought him "great and incomparable joy." ...

GREAT RUSSIAN WRITER.—Interview With M. Tikhonov, Chairman of the All-Soviet Anniversary Committee for the Observance of the Centenary of N. V. Gogol's Death. (Pravda, Feb. 10, p. 1. 900 words. Condensed text:) ... The rich artistic heritage of Gogol's works is the common property of all mankind. This is why the Gogol centenary will be celebrated in the countries of both East and West, uniting advanced cultural workers and fighters for peace and friendship among peoples.

This tribute to Gogol's memory is a great event in the cultural life of the Soviet people. Reports coming in from all areas indicate that preparations for the Gogol Days are developing more and more widely. ...

Anniversary committees have been set up in the Union republics for the celebration of the Gogol centenary.

This year the publishing houses will issue more than 7,500,000 copies of his works—considerably more than were issued in our country during the entire prerevolutionary period. ...

More than 150 drama and music theaters throughout the country are working on productions based on the works of Gogol. Audiences will see new productions of "The Inspector General," "The Wedding," "Dead Souls," "May Night," "The Silver Slippers," "The Fair at Sorochinsk" and other plays, presented in 24 languages of the peoples of our homeland.

The new animated cartoon "The Night Before Christmas" and a documentary film, "Gogol," will be released to the theaters.

Learned sessions will be held in a number of institutes of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and sessions of the learned councils of universities and institutes will be held. ...

Gogol exhibits will be organized in Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad. An all-Soviet exhibit is being prepared in the State Literature Museum which will contain about 1000 different editions of books by Gogol. A special section entitled "Gogol in the Works of Lenin and Stalin" is being prepared.

Early in March the working people of Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad will hold formal meetings to honor the bright memory of this great writer, whose name is the pride of Russian literature and an expression of our national artistic genius, a genius which has advanced world literature and produced writers who have rivaled its greatest names.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: "CONCERNING WORK OF A LITERARY INSTITUTE."* (Pravda, Feb. 8, p. 2. Complete text:) A letter to the editor was published under the above heading in Pravda Dec. 17. Having discussed the letter, the Secretariat of the Union of Soviet Writers has recognized as correct the criticism of the work of the Union's Literary Institute. In its resolution the secretariat has outlined concrete measures to improve the work of the institute. It has been decided to hold an augmented session of the Secretariat of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers to discuss the form and methods of young writers' studies and to select a director of the department of creative writing.

Press and Publishing

On Everyday Themes: DELIVER NEWSPAPERS TO SUBSCRIBERS PROMPTLY. (By N. Maleyev and P. Volodin. Izvestia, Feb. 10, p. 3. 400 words. Summary:) Novosibirsk—The state has created all the conditions necessary for newspapers and magazines to reach subscribers promptly and regularly. A number of central newspapers are printed in Novosibirsk from matrices on the day they appear. The matrices are sent from Moscow by air. There is a broad network of

* Pavel Bykov, "Road to Happiness," Trade Union Publishing House, 1951, 192 pp.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 51, p. 33.

air-mail routes within the province. However, these facilities are not everywhere used.

The New Labor and Triumph of Communism Collective Farms in Kolyvan District receive newspapers ten days late. The situation is the same in other neighboring districts. In Novosibirsk itself the mail schedule has been disrupted 26 times in the past month and a half. Mail trucks of the municipal transport office, headed by Comrade Kolesnikov, are poorly maintained and break down earlier than they should.

The speed with which newspapers and magazines are delivered to subscribers depends largely on the postmen, but very little interest is taken in their work in the province. Half of the postmen were changed last year in Kargat, Bolotnoye, Kochki and Krasnozerskoye Districts. Even in Novosibirsk itself very few of the postmen work for more than two years.

There are schedules for delivering newspapers, but they are not taken very seriously. In Berdsk, for instance, the central newspapers arrive on the morning train and are not delivered to the readers until the following day. In Cherepanovo there are supposed to be two deliveries a day, but there is actually only one, and no papers are delivered on Sundays. Residents of Novosibirsk receive newspapers very late.

The province Soviet executive committee tolerates shortcomings in the work of city and district communications offices and is not taking measures to ensure the prompt delivery of newspapers and magazines to subscribers.

MOLDAVIAN TEXTBOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE IN HANDS OF SHARPERS. (By Staff Correspondent V. Subbotin. Pravda, Feb. 12, p. 3. Complete text:) Kishinev—The Moldavian Textbook Publishing House fails consistently to fulfill its plans for publishing textbooks for schools and institutes. The publication of literature in the "School Children's Library" series is being disrupted.

The neglect in the work of the Moldavian Textbook Publishing House is the direct result of the uncontrolled dealings of a group of sharpers. Until recently A. Bortnik, editor in chief of the publishing house, headed this group. He turned the publishing house into his patrimony.

Two years ago Bortnik undertook to compile an anthology on Russian literature for the seventh grades of Moldavian schools. After the publishing house's plan had been approved he increased the number of books almost one and one-half times. Bortnik removed the note that this was an anthology from the title page and had his name printed in large letters on the front. Thus he became the author of a book compiled from the works of Soviet writers and the classic writers of Russian literature.

These operations were repeated for the publication of anthologies for the eighth, ninth and tenth grades. Then new maneuvers followed. In publishing textbooks in a limited number of copies Bortnik printed them each time as second, third, etc., editions. In this way he obtained huge sums of money from the government.

Bortnik and his friends monopolized the translating of books from Russian into Moldavian. Fridman, head of the publishing house's production department and a man lacking even secondary education, contracted to translate belles-lettres. Publishing house worker Brukhis at the same time translated textbooks on economic geography and modern history, a book of readings in literature, etc. Bernstein, a friend of Bortnik, translated textbooks on human anatomy and physiology, a collection of chemistry problems and a third-grade reader. After signing contracts with the publishing house several "translators" entrusted the translations to others.

Seeking to escape due responsibility for his criminal mismanagement of the publishing house, Bortnik decided to take up graduate work. Acting uncontrolled as usual, before he left he issued "contracts" for literary works to many of friends, people completely alien to Soviet schools, and arranged for advances to be paid for their work.

How could it happen that over a period of years Bortnik managed the affairs of a publishing house as his own private business? This is to be explained by the lack of Party control in Moldavia over one of the most important fields of ideological work: the publication of literature, for teachers, students and school children. The Moldavian Communist Party Central

Committee has received frequent warnings about this situation, but none of them have been given serious attention, and no conclusions have been drawn.

Is it not high time something were done about the work of the Moldavian Textbook Publishing House?

Miscellany

(Feuilleton)—**TO THE MURMUR OF THE PINES.** (By N. Vorobyev and V. Zhuravsky. Pravda, Feb. 7, p. 2. 1100 words. Condensed text:) ... Cozy settlements of numerous resort cooperatives are scattered around in picturesque spots near Moscow. They were constructed for the workers, in order to give the working man a chance to rest and gather strength in the open air. But now and then a quite different sort of people settle down there.

The Red Pines Resort Cooperative was organized 25 years ago for deserving people. But from the day when smart operators Tukachev, and after him Galperin, Orlovsky, another Galperin and finally Boichenko took over the board everything changed at Red Pines. These resort managers had their own ideas about history and the services of individuals to it.

Boris Romanovich Kristall had never distinguished himself in any way either in the past or present. But since he was "useful" to the cooperative board he was assigned a summer house and garden without much work or responsibility. And for four summers now a technical director has been taking his walks under the murmuring pines.

Young artist Raisa Khait occupies a minor post in a trade organization. In 1947 she applied for membership in the cooperative. The summer resort people allotted her more than half a hectare of pine forest for goodness knows what "services." And it is quite a mystery where this artist got the money to build a large two-story house in an incredibly short time—

"Why do you waste so much housing space on one person?" curious neighbors asked the tiny owner of the big house.

"I like to have lots of room," she answered coquettishly.

But evidently even the two-story house began to weigh down on the expansive nature of the young artist. In a short time she sold it for a fabulous price and applied for a new plot.

The smart young operator manages her shady affairs in the pine forest in broad daylight. But the old pensioner Trofim Mikhailovich Klimov has waited long years for his turn to obtain a summer house.

Board members charged with selecting people for the cooperative are mainly concerned with their own pockets, no matter how they fill them. Following a suggestion made by L. D. Fabrikant, chairman of the finance committee, the board introduced an unwritten "financial clause." Every new member is obliged to contribute a lump sum of 5000 rubles. For what purpose? Supposedly for improvement of the resort settlement. And under this pretext the contributions go into the board's "black fund." ...

In the spring, with the sweet smell of the birdcherry trees in the air, the resort business at Red Pines booms. Separate rooms, whole floors with porches and whole houses with gardens are leased, sold and resold from party to party and transferred from family to family. Behind the cooperative's back operates a private clique of enterprising speculators.

According to the resort cooperative's bylaws, general meetings of the shareholders are held at Red Pines from time to time. And each time the members raise their voices in protest:

"We must clean up the atmosphere in our resort! Speculators and hucksters poison our rest and blacken the good name of the cooperative!"

"Slander!" cries the chorus of Tukachev, Orlovsky, Kutikov, Boichenko, the Glezer brothers and the Sokolov couple—

The group running all the affairs of the cooperative calls the tunes. At each election they get their own people onto the board. If one slips, his place is taken by another. If he fails: look, there is a third in his chair. And always from the same group. They have created around certain persons an aura of indispensability in the field of resort management. The general meeting of shareholders deprived Fabrikant of his position as

(Continued on Page 45)

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

FEB. 6—12, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly ends, Pr 6/3-1900, Izv 6/4-1300; —Statement by Ya. A. Malik [on results of session's work], Pr 6/3-900, Izv 6/4-900. Jen Min Jih Pao exposes Kuomintang intrigue in U.N., Pr-Izv 6/4-450. In Security Council [Soviet Union vetoes French draft resolution on admission of Italy to U.N.; Soviet draft resolution on admission of 14 new members rejected], Pr 7/4-1000, Izv 8/4-1000. At eighth session of U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Pr 8/4-750, Izv 8/4-800; —Session ends, Pr 9/4-500; Izv 9/4-50. International review: Looting under the guise of "aid" [U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East discloses two approaches to Asian and Far Eastern countries: the U.S. and the Soviet], by V. Korionov, Pr 12/4-1000. Belorussian Republic delegation returns from sixth session of U.N. General Assembly, Izv 8/4-50. International review: Machinations of enemies of peace [U.S. failures in U.N.], by V. Korionov, Pr 12/4-800.

ATLANTIC PACT

What is behind Adenauer's "ultimatum" [Adenauer demands Western Germany's admission to Atlantic Pact and settlement of Saar question before signing treaty and joining "European army"], by Staff Correspondent P. Naumov, Pr 8/3-1600. On international themes: Venizelos' mission [Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers confer in Ankara on Atlantic Pact and military cooperation with Yugoslavia], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 9/4-450. In Italian Chamber of Deputies—Speech by Togliatti [opposing admission of Greece and Turkey to N.A.T.O.; admission approved], Pr 10/3-1300, Izv 10/4-1500.

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Statement by Bishop of Hiroshima [Vienna dateline], Pr 6/4-150; under heading Bishop of Hiroshima supports peace pact, Izv 6/4-150. Attempts to prevent American Continental Peace Congress [American preparatory committee protests Brazilian government's ban on meeting and claims that this decision was adopted under U.S. pressure], Izv 7/4-300. Celebration in honor of Ikuo Oyama [in Tokyo], Pr 10/3-150, Izv 10/4-

175. Meeting of partisans of peace in Teheran, Pr 12/3-400.

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International review: Aggressors' conspiracy [U.S.A., Britain and France are preparing aggressive action against Chinese People's Republic and peoples of Southeast Asia], by Ya. Viktorov, Pr 6/4-900. AP concerning Kuomintang bands on Burma-Chinese border, Pr-Izv 12/4-100.

Burma.—Reception in Soviet Embassy in Rangoon, Izv 8/4-75.

China.—Letter from Chinese workers to Soviet Union [20,000 collective and individual letters sent in 1951], Pr 6/1-250. Irrigation works in Szechwan Province, Izv 6/1-200. For everlasting friendship—From Chinese newspapers and magazines [Anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty], by Staff Correspondent I. Vysokov, Pr 7/3-1900. Chinese magazine on Sino-Soviet cooperation, Izv 8/3-650. On eve of significant anniversary [Newspapers mark second anniversary of Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid], Pr 9/1-250. Under banner of friendship—Word of Chinese workers [Mukden magazine devotes issue to Sino-Soviet friendship], by Staff Correspondent I. Vysokov, Pr 9/3-1100. Chinese magazine on Soviet Union's aid to Chinese people, Izv 9/1-250. "Strengthen Sino-Soviet friendship" [Chinese magazine article], Pr 10/1-300; under heading Before second anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty, Izv 10/1-100. Before second anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty [Newspapers note occasion], Izv 10/1-150. To greet second anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty, Pr 11/1-275. To meet second anniversary of Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid, Izv 12/1-200. People's Liberation Army brings progress to Tibetan people [Doctors set up clinics], Izv 7/3-150. Protests in China against plan to send Chinese residents from Thailand to Taiwan, Izv 7/4-400. Exhibit of pictures and posters in China [New Year's pictures displayed in Shanghai], Izv 8/1-150. Protest meeting in Canton against persecution of Chinese in Hong Kong, Izv 9/4-250. With the aid of Soviet brothers [Workers at Chungking iron and steel mill express gratitude for technical and moral aid], by Staff Correspondent L. Delyusin, Pr 12/1-600.

India.—On elections in India [Preliminary results show that people have no faith in ruling National Congress Party], by Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko, Pr 6/3-1000. On elections in India—Statement by General Secretary of Indian Communist Party Ajoy Ghosh, Pr-Izv 9/3-1500. On elections in India [Leftists in Madras and Travancore-Cochin draw up minimum programs as basis for forming governments in these states], Pr-Izv 10/3-150. Member of legislative assembly in Madras (India) arrested, Pr 8/4-50. Elections in India [Results in West Bengal], Pr 11/4-125; Izv 12/4-100. Soviet film workers' delegation arrives in India, Pr 10/3-175. International film festival opens in Madras, Pr 11/3-275, Izv 12/3-175.

Indonesia.—British concessionaires are looting Indonesian people [Indonesian government rejects British demand for permission to send troops to "guard" oil concession on island of Sambas], Izv 6/3-100. Against American imperialism's intrigues—

Statement by leader of Indonesian party Persutuan Indonesia rala, Pr-Izv 12/4-225.

Japan.—Criticism and review: Truth about American colonizers of Japan [Russian translation of Mark Gayn's "Japan Diary"], reviewed by M. Tolchenov, Izv 6/3-1800. Australian Laborites on Japan [Labor Party will oppose ratification of separate treaty with Japan—London dateline], Izv 6/4-100. For peace-loving, democratic and independent Japan! [Speech by Communist Deputy in Lower House of Diet], Izv 6/4-900. Speeches by Communist members of Japanese Diet [criticizing government's rearmament program], Pr 7/4-750. "We will not be cannon fodder" [Japanese youth protest in Diet], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 8/3-2000. On international themes: American occupiers' policy meets with rebuff [from Japanese people], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 9/4-650. The Matsukawa case [20 people being retried in Japan], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 11/3-1100. Statement by Communist fraction in Japanese Diet [protesting decision to ban Communist Party], Pr 12/3-200, Izv 12/4-225.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 6/4-75; Pr-Izv 7/4-100; Pr-Izv 8/4-50; Pr-Izv 9/4-125; Pr-Izv 10/4-75; Pr 11/4-150; Pr-Izv 12/4-75. Fourth anniversary of Korean People's Army [Feb. 8], Pr-Izv 7/4-100; Pr-Izv 8/4-200. Kim Il Sung awarded Order of Freedom and Independence First Class, Pr-Izv 9/4-100. Ceremonial meeting in Pyongyang, Pr-Izv 9/4-125. Fourth anniversary of Korean People's Army—Order of the Day by Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung, Pr-Izv 9/4-400. People's heroes of Korea, by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 11/4-1500. Colombian soldiers refuse to fight against Korean people, Izv 6/4-100. Ambassador of Korean People's Democratic Republic Lim He presents credentials to Chairman of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet N. M. Shvernink, Pr-Izv 7/1-150. The harm of photography [American command upset over pictures showing well-fed and warmly clothed American officers and soldiers in prisoner-of-war camps], by M. Mikhailov, Izv 12/4-750. Korean truce talks, Izv 7/4-350; Pr 8/4-300, Izv 8/4-400; Pr-Izv 10/4-175.

Mongolian People's Republic.—Train with body of Marshal Choibalsan arrives in Ulan-Bator, Pr 6/3-500, Izv 6/3-400. Mongolian people bid farewell to Marshal Choibalsan, Pr-Izv 7/4-300. Great loss of Mongolian people, Pr 8/4-300, Izv 8/3-300. Mongolian people bid farewell to their beloved leader, Pr-Izv 9/4-350. Funeral of Marshal Choibalsan, Pr 10/3-1500, Izv 10/3-1800.

Viet Nam.—Communique of Viet Nameese High Command, Pr 10/4-100; under heading Communique of Viet Nameese High Command on results of hostilities in northern Viet Nam, Izv 10/4-100. Second Congress of Viet Nam National United Front [held in January, 1952—Shanghai dateline], Pr 11/4-300, Izv 12/4-225.

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(Editorial)—Successes of peaceful labor of free peoples, Izv 7/1-1300. Polish-German agreement on navigation, Izv 8/3-50.

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Albania.—Flourishing of national art [Three

professional theaters, 76 amateur theatrical groups in operation], Pr 9/1-150. Higher education in Albania, by Staff Correspondent N. Bulatov, Pr 11/3-800. Advance of economy and culture [1951 plan fulfilled], Pr 12/1-225. Fulfillment of 1951 plan for Albania's economic and cultural development [Government report], Izv 12/1-175.

Bulgaria.—New institutions of higher education [Economic departments set up in universities in Sofia and Stalin; economic institute in Svistov], Pr 6/1-150. In Bulgarian theaters [More than 100 plays presented in 1951], Izv 8/1-75. Development of manufacture of agricultural machinery in Bulgaria [Production of agricultural machinery and implements in 1951 more than a hundred times greater than in 1939], Izv 9/1-150. Achievements of manufacture of agricultural machinery [1951 production 190% over that of 1948], Pr 10/1-150. Construction work for peace [First iron and steel mill in Bulgaria being built 25 kilometers from Sofia], by Staff Correspondent P. Golubev, Pr 11/3-650. Workers' prosperity is growing [National income increased more than 13% in 1951; number of libraries, theaters, clubs and motion picture theaters also increased], Pr 12/1-125. Development of trade in Bulgaria [6000 new stores opened in 1951], Izv 12/1-150.

Czechoslovakia.—Labor progress at Czechoslovak enterprises [Socialist competition in honor of fourth anniversary of Czechoslovak People's Republic], Izv 8/1-250. Coal combine "Donets Basin" in Czechoslovak mines [High labor productivity achieved through use of Soviet combine], Pr 9/1-150. For workers' children [Number of kindergartens and nurseries in Bratislava increased from 13 in 1945 to 43 in 1952; schools from 41 to 65], Pr 10/1-100. New Czechoslovak weekly [published by Writers' Union], Pr 12/1-75.

Finland.—Finnish workers' delegation arrives in Moscow, Pr-Izv 10/4-50. Ban war propaganda! [Bill introduced in Finnish Diet], Pr 10/4-500. [Norwegian newspaper] Friheten on Kekkonen's statement, Pr 6/3-350, Izv 6/3-300. Reactions in Sweden to Kekkonen's statement [Bourgeois and social democratic leaders support his position], Izv 7/4-175. On Kekkonen's statement—Article in magazine Nya Argus, Pr 11/3-175, Izv 12/3-175. Danish newspaper on speech by Finnish Prime Minister Kekkonen, Pr 12/4-250. Statement by Deputy to Finnish Diet [supporting Kekkonen's statement], Pr 12/3-100.

Greece.—Strike by Greek civil employees, Pr 7/3-150, Izv 7/4-25. Strike movement in Greece [Miners], Izv 10/4-25. Letter from Ya. A. Malik to President of sixth session of U.N. General Assembly [on Greek patriots condemned to death], Izv 7/3-600. Letter from Ya. A. Malik to President of sixth session of General Assembly [enclosing memorandum from families of Greek political prisoners], Izv 8/3-850. Memorandum [to U.N. representatives] from women in Patrai prisons, Pr 10/3-350.

Hungary.—In Hungarian plain of Hortobad, by Staff Correspondent V. Malygin, Pr 6/1-850. First statewide conference of Hungarian workers and peasants correspondents [ends in Budapest], Izv 6/1-200. Bela Reder movement is spreading in Hungarian enterprises [Stakhanovites emulate noted turner], Izv 8/1-100. A day in new Hungary [Szabad Nep gives picture of life in Hungary], Izv 9/1-200. People's council [in Kisujszallas],

by Staff Correspondent V. Malygin, Pr 10/3-1100. Training tractor drivers [Courses organized], Pr 11/1-125. In a Hungarian film studio—by Staff Correspondent Ivan Vinnichenko, Izv 12/3-1500.

Poland.—Significant fifth anniversary [of election of President Bierut], Pr 6/1-175. Fifth anniversary of election of Boleslaw Bierut as President of Polish Republic, Izv 6/1-200. International review: A great event [Nationwide discussion of draft constitution], by Ya. Viktorov, Pr 6/4-950. Nationwide discussion of draft constitution for Polish People's Republic, Izv 7/3-200. Great days [Discussion of draft constitution], by Staff Correspondent Ya. Makarenko, Pr 8/3-1200. Cooperation of Polish political parties [Poliburo of Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and Presidium of United Peasants' Party Central Executive Committee discuss means of increasing agricultural production], Pr 8/4-225. Important meeting on questions of work in the country, Izv 8/1-225. Leading builders' meeting [in Warsaw], Pr 10/1-175. Machines for agriculture [New Machine and Tractor Stations being built; 23 new types of machines to be produced in 1952], Pr 11/1-125. Inventors' and rationalizers' movement [53,000 proposals made in 1951, one-half of which were applied in industry], Pr 12/1-225.

Rumania.—Development of Rumanian cinematography [Summary of 1951 production], Pr 6/1-150. Rumanian workers' labor achievements [Competition for early plan fulfillment is developing in various enterprises], Izv 6/1-200. Placing of wreaths on grave of Ion Luka Caradjale, Izv 6/3-75. Centenary of [writer] Caradjale, Izv 10/1-150. In memory of I. Caradjale [Meeting in Bucharest], Pr 11/1-200. Rumanian doctors on successes of public health care in U.S.S.R. [Visiting delegation gives impressions on leaving Moscow], Pr 6/4-350. In new Rumania [Building of Danube-Black Sea Canal progressing; theatrical and musical performances increasing], by U.S.S.R. People's Artist Nikolai Cherkasov, Izv 7/3-1900. Railwaymen's Day in Rumania [Feb. 16], Pr 9/1-200. Railwaymen's Day in Rumania [Government decrees it will be noted annually on first Sunday after Feb. 16], Izv 12/1-125. Concern for mothers [600,000 families received grants-in-aid in 1951; 1632 women awarded "Mother Heroine" title and thousands received other orders], Izv 9/1-100.

Yugoslavia.—Yugoslav patriots will bring struggle against Titoite band to victorious conclusion [Reprinted from For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! Feb. 8, 1952], by Pero Popivoda, Pr 10/4-2200. Report by Hungarian Telegraph Agency [Two Yugoslavs flee to Hungary and ask for asylum], Izv 12/3-150. Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Izv 12/3-150.

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U.S. intrigues in Near East [Special emissary from U.S. State Department meets with Egyptian politicians—Cairo and New York datelines], Pr 7/3-150, Izv 7/4-150.

Egypt.—New extraordinary laws introduced in Egypt, Pr 7/3-125, Izv 7/4-125. Raids and arrests in Egypt, Pr 8/4-75.

Iran.—American imperialists are trying to seize Iranian oil, Pr 9/3-150, Izv 9/4-150. Anti-imperialist articles in Iranian newspapers [condemn plan for "Middle East Com-

mand" and U.S. interference in Egypt's internal affairs], Pr 10/3-200, Izv 10/4-200. On elections in Iran, Pr 11/4-175. Events in Iran [persons killed in Zabul, Damghan and Luristan], Izv 12/4-200.

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[Staging of D. Devyatov's "In Lebyazhye" by Lunacharsky Drama Theater in Tambov], by Staff Correspondent I. Shirshin, Pr 12/3-1000. Festival of Hungarian People's Republic films [being held in Moscow Feb. 18-24], Izv 12/4-150. (Obituary)—Vladimir Fyodorovich Lebedev [Russian Republic People's Artist and actor in Maly Theater], Izv 12/4-50. Theater program, Pr-Izv 6/4-75; Pr 7/4-75, Izv 7/4-50; Pr 8/4-75, Izv 8/4-50; Pr 9/4-50, Izv 9/4-75; Pr 10/4-125, Izv 10/4-100; Pr 11/4-50; Pr 12/4-75, Izv 12/4-50.

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Letter to editor: Magazine which lags behind life [Vestnik inzhenerov i tekhnikov (Engineers' and Technicians' Bulletin) ignores many questions of vital interest to readers], by Doctor of Technical Sciences V. Vlasov, Stalin Prize winner, Pr 10/2-1000. On newspaper topics: Labor initiative of masses and the newspaper [Newspapers should accord all possible help to Stakhanovite and innovators' movements], by N. Loginov, Pr 10/2-1900. On everyday themes: Deliver newspapers to subscribers promptly, by N. Maleyev and P. Volodin [Novosibirsk], Izv 10/3-400. Review of the press: Newspaper of an institute [Newspaper at Gorky Medical Institute does superficial job, should be given more attention by institute directors and by Party organizations], Pr 11/2-800. Out of letters from Pravda readers: Topics of the day—For better utilization of equipment; More building materials; Rural culture centers [A roundup of progress and shortcomings reported from various areas], Pr 11/2-1900. Moldavian Textbook Publishing House in hands of sharpers, by Staff Correspondent V. Subbotin, Pr 12/3-450.

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SPORTS

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(Feuilleton)—To the murmur of the pines [Profiteering officials of Moscow Province resort cooperative use their position to line own pockets], by N. Vorobyev and V. Zhuravsky, Pr 7/2-1100. Outstanding Russian gunsmith [50th anniversary of S. I. Mosin's death marked by conference and exhibit in Leningrad], Pr 8/2-175. In the Soviet Pamirs [Agriculture, schools, arts, etc., thrive under Soviets], by Staff Correspondent for Tadzhik Republic A. Rumyantsev, Pr 12/1-850. In Volochayevka today [Settlement thrives near hill captured from Japanese Feb. 12, 1922], by Staff Correspondent A. Iushin, Izv 12/1-350. News notes [Five items], Pr 7/2-150; [Three], Izv 7/2-125; [Four], Izv 9/2-125. Readers report [Four items], Izv 8/2-250; [Two], Izv 10/2-100.

LITERARY FAULTS ——— FEATURE

(Continued From Page 22)

are portrayed the way the khans and beks would like to see the masses. ...

It is quite obvious that it would be naive to seek in this epic poem a portrayal of the people's dreams and desires. It is designed not to inspire the working people to fight feudal oppressors but to strengthen the power of the feudal lords. ...

(Continued From Page 39) ——— DOMESTIC

finance committee chairman. But just the same, no financial operation is carried out without his active participation.

Now it is winter at Red Pines. The Khripan Creek is frozen over, the meadows are covered with snow and there are heavy bolts on the doors of the resort houses.

But when the ice breaks and the bird-cherry trees start blooming again—then, to the murmur of pines, will the profiteers of the resort cooperative start operating all over again?

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

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THE JOINT COMMITTEE
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SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	а	к	к#	х	kh
б	б	л	л	ц	ts
в	в	м	м	ч	ch
г	г*	н	н	ш	sh
д	д	о	о	щ	shch
е	е**	п	п	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	р	ы	y
ж	zh	с	с	ь	(omit)##
з	з	т	т	э	e
и	и	у	у	ю	yu†
й	i††	ф	ф	я	ya††

* г = v in genitive endings ero (evo), oro (ovo).

** е = ye when initial and after б, з and all vowels except н, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations йй and ий = y.

кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.

† ю after н = iu.

†† я after н = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya trgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies: { Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

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